Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 28th MARCH 1827. No. 1921

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 29th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A CAPITAL CHESNUT ARAB

BUGGY HORSE.

SEVEN YEARS OLD.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 29th Instant,

BELONGING TO A FAMILY LEAVING INDIA,

PLATE

SILVER Milk Bowls, Tea Pots, Sugar and Milk Basins, Beer Mugs, Salt Cellars, Muffineers Egg Stand, Salver, fish and Butter Knives, Marrow Spoons, Saucepans, Bottle Labels, Gravy and Soup Spoons, Mustard and Salt Ditto, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Milk Ladles, Butter Pots, Tumbler and Cover, Wine Glass and Cover, Funnel &c.

PLATED WARE,

Curry Dishes with rich Silver Edges, Cruet and Liquor Stands, Salver, Salt Cellars, Bottle Stands, Butter Pot, Bread Basket, and Table Rings.

EARTHEN WARE,

A Blue and White Dinner Set and a Neat White and Gilt Breakfast Set, for Eighteen persons.

GLASSWARE,

Cut Tumblers, Liqueur, Wine Claret and Champaign Glasses, Jelly and Custard Cups, Wine Coolers and Finger Glasses, Preserve Pots, Decanters, Scent Bottles, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades and Plated Candlesticks and Shades.

FURNITURE,

Camp Cots, Couches, Sofa Work and Dressing Tables, Dinner, Camp and Card Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Tea Caddy, Wardrobe, Dispense, Cupboard, Black Tin Dish Covers, Tea Trays, Alabuster Vase, Camp-Case, Plate Chest, Scale and Weights, and Musical Work Box.

BEER WINE &c.

Hodgson's Beer, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Frontignac, Burgundy, Sugar Candy, Black and Green Tea and Mocha Coffee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,

——NEVER WORN——

Regimental Chaco, one Pair of Europe Silver Wings, one Pair Coronation Epaulettes, General's Aiquilette, Gorget, Broad Buff Waist Belts, and Regulation Sword.

SADDLERY,

A Lady's Saddle and Bridle, Cavalry and Hunting Ditto.

SUNDRIES,

Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Table Cloths &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AN ENGLISH BUILT.

STANHOPE,

CAPITAL

BUGGY HORSE,

AND HARNESS.

PALANQUIN.

CAPTAIN'S TENT,

SUBALTERN'S DITTO,

ROWTIE,

AND NECESSARY

Tents.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 29th Instant,

THE MODERN

Household Furniture,

OF A FAMILY LEAVING INDIA,

CONSISTING of a Patent China Dining Table for 16 persons; Mahogany Sofa Tables made in China; Rose-wood Card Tables; Blackwood Chairs and Couches; Lacquered Ware; Work Box and Stand; Card Box and Tea Caddy, and Stand to match; Breakfast and Dinner Set of China Porcelain, and many other Articles; all of which are nearly new, and may be seen previous to the sale.

ALSO,

(Unless previously disposed of,)

Two Pair of Elegant Silver Hot Water Curry Dishes, and Two Pair of Salt Cellars to match.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 29th Instant,

THREE Gold Hunting Watches by Barraud, Morrice, and Cade and Robinson, a Lady's Gold Watch and Chain, six rich Gold Seals, a Hookah complete, and Sandle Wood Box with Silver Lock and Mountings, and an elegant Tortoise shell Snuff Box lined with Gold.

BOOKS,

Kirkpatrick's Nepaul, Payne's Rustic Pictures, Elphinstone's Cabul, Shakespeare, Fifteen years in India, Military Costumes &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AN EXCELLENT

HIGH CAST

Saddle Horse.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

Imported per Ship Shaw Byramgore, and to be sold at the extremely reduced Price of,

Rs. 20 PER 1,000.

Meadows Street, 28th March, 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A few Copies of an Inquiry into the expediency of applying the principles of

COLONIAL POLICY.

TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

And of effecting an essential change in the landed tenure and consequently the character of its Inhabitants.

PRICE PER COPY Rs. 12.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN ELEGANT NEW

COTTAGE

PIANOFORTE,

PRICE Rs 700.

AND A

SUPERIOR NEW

SQUARE

PIANOFORTE,

WITH CIRCULAR ENDS.

PRICE Rs 450,

MADE by BUTCHER of Titchfield Street, and just imported by Brig BRITANNIA.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

HAVANNAH SEGARS

PRICE Rs. 45 PER 1000.

IMPORTED direct from South America per Brig CASSADORE.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

SHIGRAMPOE.

PAIR OF CAPITAL

HORSES.

And Harness,

PRICE Rs. 1,200.

THE property of a family that have left India.,

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A GOLD POCKET

CHRONOMETER.

BY ANTHONY,

PRICE Rs 700.

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION

A SPLENDID

DESSERT SET OF

Cut Glassware.

COMPRISING 1 Centre piece, 20 Dishes of [illegible]s, 12 Decanters, 4 Jugs, [illegible] 2 Sugar basons. [illegible]1,000.

[illegible] *PRICES*

[illegible]es, pint and quart [illegible] and Butter Pots, Jugs, Flower Vases, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine and Liquere Glasses.

A pair of plated Soup Tureens and seven Dishes..... 200

Cruet stands each..... 45

Meadows Street, 28th March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AN ELEGANT

ENGLISH BUILT

LANDAU,

AND

HARNESS.

COMMISSIONED FROM ENGLAND ABOUT *THREE YEARS SINCE,*

PRICE Rs. 2,000.

And A Pair

OF LARGE SIZED BAY

Carriage Horses.

PRICE RUPEES 1000.

Meadows Street, 21th March 1829.

Cursetjee Burjorjee

HAS just received, and exposed for sale at his Shop, No. 13, Hummum Street, fine fresh and Dutch Cheeses, Guitars, Guitar and Violin Strings, Copper Caps for Detonating Guns and Pistols, Ladies fine Cotton Stockings, and Musical Work and Snuff Boxes. Also Glassware from the well known house of NASH, and French Organs, large and small.

Bombay, 28th March 1827.

Advertisement.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY, the surviving PARTNER of the FIRM of KEMPT AND Co. earnestly and respectfully solicits that those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Concern, will have the goodness to arrange for an early adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close them with the least possible delay, in order to obviate the loss or inconvenience the Interests of the Widow and Children of his late lamented PARTNER would otherwise suffer.

Bombay, 28th March 1827.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the SURAT MISSION PRESS, beg to inform the Public, that BOOKBINDING in the European style is now carried on, in connexion with their Printing Establishment. Persons wishing to have books bound are requested to apply to Mr. SALMON, MISSION HOUSE, SURAT.

Surat, 14th March 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

BY JANARDUN PUTLAJEE, to all Persons concerned in the Estates of the late PUTLAJEE GUMBAJEE, and WES-OWNATHJEE PUTLAJEE PRABHOO deceased, respecting their inheritable Claims or Shares on the said Estates. They are therefore hereby required to bring their Actions or Claims forward within four Weeks, from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of such time their Claims shall be considered null and void.—Bombay, 26th March, 1827.

Advertisement.

OLD HOCK.

A SMALL Consignment from the respectable House of LUNING COGEL AND Co. of *Antwerp*, in 6 and 3 Dozen Cases for sale at 22 Rupees per Dozen, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. apply to IGNACIO DE SILVA.

Bombay, 28th March 1827.

TO BE SOLD

Mr. Morley's,

House and Grounds

ON COLABAH.

ENQUIRE OF

MR. MORLEY.

AT HIS OFFICE.

Bombay, 28th March 1827.

For Freight and Passage

TO LONDON.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP,

MINSTREL. A. 1.

OF 400 TONS

Charles Arbcoll,

(OF THE HON'BLE CO'S. SERVICE,)

COMMANDER,

THIS Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers, is daily expected here, and will be despatched to London without delay.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. ARCHIBALD INGLIS.

Bombay, 28th March 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of HENRY MERITON late a Captain in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be Granted to FRANCIS WARDEN Esquire the Executor there-

in named. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of March 1827.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of
WITTULDASS BHOYCHUND, ... Plaintiff,
VERSUS
NUZAFF ALLI KHAN, ... *Defendant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on this day Wednesday, the 28th day of March Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be put up for Sale by Public Outcry, under the Tamarind Tree within the Town Walls, Eight high cast Arab Horses, the property of the above named defendant.

F. LEGGETT.
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
23d March 1827.

Passage to London,

WILL SAIL
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
THE SHIP

SARAH,

Captain W. Tucker,

BURTHEN 500 TONS,
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE DAILY
HAVING PASSED COLOMBO ON THE
6TH, *Instant*

PLANS of her Cabins may be seen, and Particulars learnt at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE and she Carries a Surgeon.

Bombay, 28th March 1827.

For Passage,

TO
LONDON,
THE BRIG

BRITANNIA.

OF 300 TONS
Thomas G. Walker.
COMMANDER,

TO SAIL on the 7th April. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—For particulars apply to Capt. WALKER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 28st March 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 23th March, 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1827.

No. 97 of 1827.—Captain A. Hare, of the 14th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on sick Certificate, from the date of his embarkation.

No. 98 of 1827.—The furlough granted on the 21st of February 1826, to Lieutenant H. Lyons, of the 2d Regiment N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope, is extended for a period of six months for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1827.

No. 99 of 1827.—Mr. G. Collins is admitted a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors from the 7th Instant, the date of his arrival at this Presidency in the Ship Lonach, and promoted to Ensign. The date of his rank will be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1827.

No. 100 of 1827.—The following appointments are made, to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

Captain C. B. James to be a 1st Assistant Commissary General, and attached to the Surat Division of the Army.

Captain J. H. Dunsterville to be Paymaster at the Presidency, vice James.

No. 101 of 1827.—The special duty on which Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton C. B. has been employed being completed, that officer will repair to the Presidency, for the purpose of assuming Command of that Division of the Army, to which he stands appointed in General Orders dated the 23d of January last (No. 37.)

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1827.

No. 102 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the distribution of the officers of the Commissariat laid down in Government General Orders of the 5th instant.

Major J. Gibbon to be attached to Malwa Field Force.

Captain J. Reynalds to be attached to the Baroda Subsidiary Force.

Captain S. Long to be attached to the Force in Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1827.

No. 103 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to direct, that the office of Marine Judge Advocate be separated from those of Secretary and Accountant to the Marine Board, and be henceforth united under the designations of Judge Advocate General of the Army and Marine.

Bombay Castle 20th March 1827

No. 104 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army, the following Extracts of dispatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Letter dated the 26th July 1826.

PARA. 9th. We have permitted Lieutenant Hugh Grant, of your Establishment, to remain in Europe until the month of December next.

10th We have permitted Mr. Benjamin P. Rooke to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment: his rank will be settled at a future time.

Letter dated the 20th of August 1826.

Letter from 30th Oct 1826.

150 and 1. Lieutenant G. R. Steven Fenwick, of the 1st Grenadier Regt. having been found guilty of the murder of a Bheel cheif, suspended from the service pending reference to Court.—It is understood that an application has been made to the Throne for a free pardon, meanwhile he has been held to bail by the Supreme Court.

2d We can have no hesitation in directing, pursuant to the determination communicated to you in our Military letter of the 27th February 1822* that Lieutenant Fenwick be dismissed from our service and sent to England without delay.

* Enclosing copy of Para. 2 to 8 of Ben. Military letter dated 30th May 1821.

3d By the 18th article of the 14th section of the Articles of War, correctly quoted by your Judge Advocate General, no commissioned officer can be dismissed from the service, excepting by the order from us, or by the sentence of a Court Martial.

4th Your dismissal of Lieut. Fenwick was consequently irregular and illegal. We approve of your having rescinded the order to that effect, and of your suspension of Lieut. Fenwick from the service, pending a reference to our authority.

5th Being satisfied from the Certificates which have from time to time been produced by Lieutenant John Addision, of your Establishment, that his return to India has hitherto been prevented by sickness within the meaning of the Act of the 33d Geo. 3. Cap.: 52: Sec. 70, we have resolved, that provided he takes his departure in September next, he be permitted to return to the service with his Rank on your Establishment;—which Resolution has received the approbation of the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, agreeably to the provisions of the said Act.

6th We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this Country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next, season 1826 | 7, viz.

Captain J. G. Duff.
Captain John Napair.

7th We have permitted Lieutenant David Liddell, of your establishment, to remain in this country for the further period of six months.

8th We have permitted Mr. James Stokes to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

We have permitted Lieutenant Jopn Disney Smythe to return to his duty on your Establishment.

10th The name of Lieutenant Henry Lambert Anthony has been struck off the list of the army at your Presidency from the 25th November 1823.

Letter dated 6th September 1826.

4th We have had under our consideration the present state of the Veterinary Establishment in our Army, and we are of opinion that the services of a regularly educated Veterinary Surgeon with each mounted corps would add to their efficiency, and at the same time prove an economical arrangement by the preservation of many valuable horses that would otherwise be lost.

5th We shall accordingly endeavour to procure the services of a veterinary surgeon for each of the corps of Native Cavalry and Brigades of Horse Artillery, and we shall advise you of each appointment in regular coarse.

6th. The pay and allowances to be grant to Veterinary Surgeons, and the rules Surgeons and the rules under which they are permitted to take furlough, and to be allowed to retire are sacrificed in the annexed memorandum:

VETERINARY SURGEONS

To be grated the same personal pay and allowances as are authorized for Veterinary Surgeons of His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons serving in India, viz.

Pay at the rates specified in the King's regulations according to length of service, and the batta, gratuity, tonnage, and horse allowance of Assistant Surgeons.

Medicines and instruments to be provided on Indent from the Public Stores.

To be allowed a Furlough for three years on private affairs after having served ten years in India, with the British pay of their Rank.

In the event of sickness, to be allowed a furlough for three years, with the British pay of their rank.

Passage allowance at the rate of £107 will be paid on first proceeding to India, and in the case of returning on sick Certificate Subaltern's Passage money from India viz. 150 rupees will be allowed; but in no other case whatever.

To be allowed to retire on 7s. a day after haging served twenty years, including three years for one furlough.

To be allowed to retire on 5s. | 6d. per diem after having arrived thirteen years, including three years for one furlough, *provided his health shall not permit him to continue to serve in India.*

To be allowed to retire on 3s. per diem after having served six years, *provided his health shall not permit him to continue to serve in India.*

Period of service and allowances commence from the deat of landing at the Presidency to which the Veterinary Surgeon is appointed.

The following List of Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who have been permitted to reside and receive their stipends under this Presidency, is also published:

LIST of OUT-PENSIONERS of Chelsea Hospital resident in the East Indies.

Regiment.	Name.	Date of admission on the Pension.	Statement of Service. India Service. W.	India Service. E.	Private.	Corporal.	Serjeant.	Age.	Total Service	Rate per day.	Complaint	Where born.	Height. Feet.	Height. Inches.	Hair.	Eyes.	Complexion.	Trade or Occupation.	Residence.	Amount of pension to the 24th Sept. 1826.	Remarks.
20 Foot.	J. Potter, Serjeant,	19 July 1826.	0	3 6	2 14	3 1	0 1	37	19 6	1 0	Ruptured and worn out.	Coddingham Suf-folk.	5	10	Brown.	Hazle.		Painter.	Bombay.	£ 3 4 7	
65 Foot.	Robert Thornly, do.	"	0	7 13	6 12	4 1	1 5	36 1	23 8	1 8	Chronic Rheumatism.	Seyland Lancashire.	5	7	Do.	Blue.		Gardiner.	Ditto.	4 0 9	
67 Foot.	J. Moore, do.	"	0	8 20	9 3	6 4	0	45 5	33	1 3	Worn out.	Anghaloo.	5	6	Dark.	Hazle.	Sallow.	Labourer	Ditto.	7 6 4	
—	Michael Gahagan.	"	0	8 20	21	9	0	39 0	32	1 5	Ditto.	Bedr.	5	7	Grey.	Brown.	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 14 2½	

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

ERRATA.

Our strictures on the Oriental Herald for September were got up so hastily, and at a moment so much encroaching on the time when our columns ought to have been at the press, as to have precluded us from seeing and correcting errors which had crept into it, in grammar, printing, and style.

In the first para. we committed a very *superficial* mistake, in substituting "Joseph *Shallow*" for "Joseph Surface," nor do we think that passage would have been the less *profound* had our devils blotted out the allusion altogether. In the second last line of the same para. for "it Editors," read "it's Editor"

The concluding word of the last para. but one, "condemn," should have been "condemnest;" and in the third last line of the closing sentence, the word "should" ought to have been "shouldest."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent has kindly favored us with a verg long account of Dogs, Snakes, and Tigers, from which we certainly could call interesting information; but in its present form we doubt whether it would be acceptable to the generality, of our readers, and we have no time to excrept from it for our present number.

M's. suggestions as to obtaining an accurate survey of the Indus with a view to the employment of Steam Vessels in it, when occasion might render such a measure expedient, tho' good, are not new. Something similar was agitated about a twelve month ago in Calcutta, and an objection was then started to this desirable object, which we fear could not easily be got over; which was, that the Ameers of Scind would neither relish such an undertaking, nor probably admit of its being put in execution. Something of the kind might be hinted to them however without entailing any bad consequence.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MARCH 1827.

The long looked for Ship Sarah will soon be in our harbour.

We have authentic accounts of her having touched at Columbo on the 6th instant to land passengers. It is rumoured, that she put into Rio Janeiro, in consequence of mutiny on board attended with some violence. She left that Port on the 9th "December last, having previously sailed from England and Madeira on the 20th September and 16th October respectively.

The List of Passengers we have much pleasure in giving below.

The Minstrell—Arkcoll, commander, which Vessel we announced in a former paper, as having arrived at Portsmouth on the 7th October last to take in Passengers, was, we learn off Mangalore on the 13th instant.

In announcing these expected arrivals, we are deprived of the pleasing anticipation of being put in possession of fresh news, since the last arrival at Madras (the Wellington) quitted England on the 15th or 16th October, about which date the Minstrell must likewise have sailed.

In this truly mortifying state of affairs, it will prove no small satisfaction to ourselves, and we fancy be highly gratifying to some of our readers, should either of these Ships, as a counterbalance to that deprivation, bring a tolerably large supply of Hodgson's best, which has been so very scarce of late at this presidency.

List of Passengers on board the Ship Sarah, Captain Tucker, from England the 20th September, Madeira 16th October, Rio de Janeiro 9th December, Columbo 6th March last.

Mrs. Morgan; Mrs. MacRae, landed at Columbo; Captain Richard Morgan, H. C.'s Marine; Captain D. Jones, Do. Do. James MacRae, Esq. landed at Columbo; Lieut. Henry Briggs, Madras Establishment; Mr. Robert Collins Chambers, H. C. C. Service; Ensign Robert Turton 3d Buffs; Ensign Sneyd Rainey, Do. Do. Mr. J. Watkin, Infantry Cadet; Mr. W. Cunningham, Do. Do. Mr. Charles Rowan, Artillery Cadets; Mr. James Ash Do. Do. Mr. Richd. Morgan, H. C. Marine Miss Louisa Morgan, (child).

During the last fourteen days, we have been collecting, on the Stamp Tax story, one scrap of information after another, until we have huddled together a heap of matter, which it will take us a whole day to run over, and one or two more to digest. We shall not therefore Tax the patience of our readers, with a lengthy and necessarily a crude dissertation in this number, on that alleged obnoxious Tax; but shall, hereafter, endeavour, so to condense our materials and observations, as to present to them at one view our notions on that branch of it still remaining to be discussed by us.

We could write a volume on it, but trust to be able to redeem our pledge without thus scaring our readers from the subject.

The following account of the late Opium Sale, and valuable hints arising therefrom on the comparative state of the Calcutta and Bombay markets for that article, were sent to us a few days after it took place; but were by some inadvertency lost sight of.

"Opium Sale of the 15th March instant, 1290 Chests of Malwa.

Highest price.....Rs. 1,460 per chest,
Lowest.....1,295 per do.
Average.....1355 Rs. per do.

The Sale went off briskly, and we may now fairly boast that *this* is the mart for this article of Revenue produce; in contradiction to the doctrines which were preached in Bengal a few years ago, that the Company should send all their Opium to Calcutta for Sale, as they were not likely to get so good a price here.—We would not in return take all theirs from them; but have no doubt, that, if half the Patna and Benares of the season were sent here for Sale, the Revenue would be richer."

If we can readily lay our hands on the necessary information, we will, in our next number, follow on the same side of this question; for we conceive it deserves equally the attention of the Government and the Mercantile Community.

Our readers will observe, in a subsequent column, that the Government Buildings for the accommodation of Sick Officers visiting the Presidency of Fort William are now ready for their reception.

We trust that this institution has already attracted the liberal notice of our rulers; for a similar one is highly desirable at this Presidency; and we cannot conceive why one branch of our Indian Army should be more highly favored than another.

Our suggestion as to a similar Club to the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Bengal United Service Club being instituted at this Presidency, has we learn, attracted some attention. Like many other projects however, we fear that it only forms a momentary topic of conversation, which will end in smoke.

The great difficulty seems to be to get the opinions and wishes of the community concentrated. That object was happily effected at Calcutta by the influence of the gallant Lord Combermere. Did some equally distinguished individual on this side of India step forward and lend a helping hand, the thing might soon be brought about. Nobody can doubt the benefit to Bombay that such a Club would be of; and whatever difference of opinion there may be as to its ultimate success, there can be no harm we should think in trying it.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, Horse Artillery.
Ensign H. H. Doherty, 7th Regt.
Vaccinating Surgn Archd. Graham,
Capt. G. Lloyd, 7th Regt.
Lieut. H. Parr, 7th Regt.
Lieut. G. Brown, 7th Regt.
Lieut. J. Gordon, 7th Regt.
Lieut. J. Cooper, 7th Regt.
Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th Regt.
Lieut. C. Skipper, 7th Regt,
Lieut. Stockley, 7th Regt.
Lieut. T. D. Fallon, 7th Regt.
Lieut. G. Richardson, 7th Regt.
Ensign Hibbert,
Major Hughes, 4th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut H. Fawcett, 1st Lt. Cy.
Ensign J. Dickinson, 14th Rt.
Lieut D. N. H. Thornbury, 4th Rt.
Lieut. H. B. Turner, Engineers.
Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th Rt,
Ensign W. Thatcher 6th Rt,
Major Hughes, 4th Regt.

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 23d, Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Brydin, Commander from China, 15th Jan. Singapore 26th Jan. Point de Galle 25th Feb.

DEPARTURES.—26th, Ship Shaw Byramgore, John Crockett, Com. to China.

24th Armed Ketch Vigilant Doss Mahomed Syrang, to Surat.

Passengers by Byramgore.—Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Crockett and 2 Children, Mr. H. Lugrin.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Britannia, for London.
Castlereagh for China.
Bannerman for ditto.
Jamesina for ditto.
Golconda for ditto.
Sandaney for Penang and Madras.
Ariel for Colombo.
Felix for Mauritius.
Arab.—Tienburry for Mocka.
Portuguese.—Angelica for Macao.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

MARCH 8.—Ship *Asia Felix*, G. Jellicoe, from Bombay 19th January and Columbo 5th Febrary.

French ship *Alexander* arrived of Calcutta on the 6th March.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA,

4. Shooner *Fly*, William Clifton, for China.
5. Ship *Mercury*, C. Oakly, for Sumatra.
— Bark *Prince of Wales*, J. Dare, for Sumatra.
7. Bark *Bride*, William Brown, for Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FROM TOWN.

The American Ship Emerald, Captain J. Webb, for Boston.

The English Ship Gunjawa, Capt. J. Taylor, for Amherst Town.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Asia Felix Capt. G. Jellicoe from Bombay.—Mrs. Peach, wife of Captain Peach, H. M. 47th Regiment: Misses Roxburgh, Moore, and Blair; Dr. Millar, and Child, H. M. 47th Regiment.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 10th, Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain J. Wyllie, from Trincomallee the 5th March.—12, Ship Victory, Captain C. Farquharson, from Calcutta, left the Pilot, on the 22d of February.

DEPARTURES.—March 3d, Brig Dolphin, Captain J. D'Sylva, for Masulipatam.—Do. Ship Milford, Captain T. J. Jackson, for Masulipatam, Malabar Coast and Bombay.—4th, H. C. Frigate Hastings, Captain G. Dawson, for Penang.—5th, Ship Shawin Shaw, Captain D. Robertson, for Calcutta.—Do. H. C. C. Ship Cambridge, Capt. James Barber, for Pinang—6th, Brig William, Captain G. F. Andree, for the Malabar Coast. Do. Ship Ganges, Captain R. R. Lloyd, for London.—7th Ship Willington, Captain G. Evans, for London.—10th, Ship Madras, Capt. C. Beach, for London.—12th, Ship Mellish, Capt. Vincent, for Calcutta.

March 16, Ship Victory, Captain C. Farquharson, for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Brilliant, Nacodah Abdul Cawder.
Ship La Maria Magdalene, Capt. Villanbert.
Ship Victory, Captain C. Farquharson.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Mamoody, Captain P. Venerosity.
Brig George, Captain Burnaby Simon Vaz.
Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain J. Wyllie.
Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntaloo.
Cutter Recovery, Captain Anderson.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 21st Inst, Mrs. Briggs, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 20th ultimo, Mr. Crawford, late Collector of Ahmedabad—Mr. Crawford's death has been a subject of painful reflection and sorrow to his friends, and a sincere loss, to the public service.—Manly, generous, hospitable, and kind, he was a favourite with all; but among his old friends and companions he was in a singular degree beloved and respected,—Their friendship he returned with fulness and affection.—Perhaps indeed, friendship, high principles and honor, never glowed warmer in any breast. Universally as he was esteemed, it was to natural manners alone he owed his popularity. He disdained any thing like artificial address, and his high spirit always openly expressed its thorough detestation of any proceeding the least dishonourable. When thus actuated, out boldly came his sentiments, as Nature had formed them, without colouring or reserve.

In the performance of his officeal duties, he was active ardent, and steady. His measures were those of an enlightened mind, his rules of action liberal and direct. He examined things minutely, but his view of them was large and correct: it was characterized by foresight and decison, and exhibited strong proofs of zeal for his charge, and a disinterested sense of public duty.

At first his undisguised manners were misunderstood by the natives. Their discernment, however, soon dicovered his true character; and the better it was known the more it was admired.

On the 22d Inst. in the 34th year of his age. Mr. C. J. Belcour, Clerk in the Office of the Military Auditor General. In the premature Death of this young man, under very afflicting circumstances, a Widow has to deplore the loss of a truly kind and indulgent Husband; whist his goodness of heart and honorable principles had secured to him a large circle of Friends, who will ever hold his memory in the warmest esteem.

On the 26th, March after a trying illness of nine weeks, borne with a resignation for which the purity of her life had ever given earnest, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Fredrick Hutchinson, aged 16 years. If her unaffected and unassuming manners, and the mild sweetness of her disposition endeared her as an acquaintance, and will long cause her to be remembered with regret, with how much poignancy must her loss be felt by her Husband, who with such promise of future happiness, has in the short space of nine months from their union, had his hopes blasted by her death. But one heartsoothing consolation remains, her life was, spent in innocence and virtue her pure spirit has been received into the bosom of her almighty Father, whose approbation was the spring of her every action, and in the confidence of whose mercies she breathed her last.

At Palipart, near Cochin on the 4th instant, James Tate Esq. at the advanced age of 73, of which he had passed nearly 50 years in India.

At Bombay, on Wednesday the 21st instant, Mr. Conductor Thomas Henderson, of the Ordnance Department, aged 28 years.

At Matoongha, on Thursday evening. Mary Randall, infant daughter of Mr. Sub-Conductor Archer, Artillery Depot, aged 18 months.

Sweet Babe no more, but Spirit—now
Before the throne behold her bow;
Her soul, enlarged to angel size,
Joins in the triumph of the skies,
Adores the grace that brought her there,—
Without a wish, without a care—
Short pain, short grief, dear babe, were thine—
Now joys eternal and divine.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, by Special Licence, on the 5th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Lieutenant W. Innes, 12th, Regiment Native Infantry, to Eliza Ann, third Daughter of the late Major Charles Porteous, of this Establishment.

At Purnea, on the 24th February, Mr. William Botelho, Superintendant of Indigo Works, to Miss Caroline Ernest.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 26th February, Mrs. Clarentine Ellis, the Wife of Mr. John Ellis, of the Adjutant General's Office, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 4th March, Mrs. Heritage, Wife of Mr. J. M. Heritage, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Son.

At Cooley Bazar, on the 7th March, the Wife of Mr. F. A. Cornabe, Assistant Harbour Master, of a Daughter.

At the Residence of her Mother, Chinsurah, on Tuesday, the 6th of March, Mrs. George Stone, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 17th February, the Lady of William Fleming Dick. Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 5th March, Ann Sophia, the infant Daughter of Mr. D. Johnson, of Jessore, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th March, Mr. T. B. Bennet, Master in the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 27 years, 9 months and 24 days.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 6th March, the infant Son of Mr. R. Oakeshott, Assistant Harbour Master, aged 27 days.

At Calcutta on the night of the 7th March, the infant Son of Mr. John Taylor.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 5th Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend J. Hallewell, M. A. Henry Morris, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Jackson.

On the 2d Instant, by the Reverend Zeferino Joseph Dias, Prior of the Cathedral at St. Thomé; and on the 6th of the same month by the Reverend T. Lewis, M. A. at St Mary's Church, Fort St George, L. H. Stirling, Esq. to Miss Catharine Shaw.

BIRTHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 4th Instant, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Conductor Hicks, of a still born Male Infant.

On the 15th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel H. G. A. Taylor, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 13th Instant Marie Constance, the Infant Daughter of Charles Guichrd, Esq. aged Seven months.

At half past 1 P. M. on the 17th of February, 1827, on board the Ship Eliza, Captain Cuthbertson, when off Angenweel Fort on the coast of Concan, Lieutenant F. H. Cocker, of the 8th Regiment M. N. I., his remains were committed to the deep and the Funeral Service performed by the Reverend Mr. Ward, of Point de Galle, a passenger on board the Eliza.

In Camp, Kamptee on the morning of the 23d Ultimo, Lieutenant H. J. Dallas, 6th Regiment N. I. and Quarter Master, Paymaster and Interpreter, to the Rifle Corps, deeply and sincerely regretted by all his Brother Officers, and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Calcutta.

It appears that the appointment of Mr. Turton, as Acting advocate General, has given rise to the discussion of two questions in the court; first, whether the office entitles him to lead at the Bar, and secondly, whether in the event of its not doing so, he was entitled to be heard before the Barristers senior to him. Both questions were determined in the negative; but they were merely tried as matter of form, for all the gentlemen of the Bar conceded both points to Mr. Turton as matter of courtesy.

The subject of the Stamp Tax has become familiar as household words to our readers, and we fear that nothing we can advance respecting it in addition to what we have said on former occasions will succeed in fixing their attention. There is, however, a report abroad which, if it has not already reached them, we should do wrong to the intentions of our rulers to withhold. It has been stated to us, apparently on good authority, that the Government with a view to conciliate the minds of the public and to remove the objections which universally exist against the proposed impost, have determined to give the blank forms of receipts, bills of exchange, &c. &c. lithographically executed, to the public for nothing, and to charge only for the stamp mark which shall be affixed to them. In other words the public are to pay for what has only a false and suppositious value, and to get for nothing all that has any real and intrinsic value, or is of any positive practical utility; and the market price of that which is of positive practical utility and is got for nothing, is as one to a hundred, when compared with the price fixed on that which is of no use, and for which the public are to be compelled to pay. Thus the Government will be placed in the attitude of conferring a favor at the very moment of carrying into effect one of the most ungracious acts which it has been he lot of any Indian Administration to enforce. We augur well, however, from the disposition of Government, which this alleged modification of the Stamp Tax evinces, and hope that it is only the forerunner to an announcement of its suspension pending a reference to England. If we may believe the assertions of this Government and of its servants, supporters, and admirers, there is no Government on earth which hangs by a more precarious tenure; and although we are far from joining in these apprehensions to their full extent, yet we are at least justified in holding that they are honesly entertained by those who urge them. Assuming then that they have just grounds for all their fears so frequently and loudly expressed, that even the slightest spark may raise a flame which it may be found impossible to quench, it is incredible that the Government can be fully aware of the actual state of the public mind in Calcutta on the subject of this tax and yet persist in imposing it. With the single exception of the *Gazette*, which is "published by authority", and which admits nothing into its pages that can in the remotest way offend the powers that be—with this single exception, the whole Newspaper Press of Calcutta, Tory, Whig, and Radical European and Native, has employed its united influence against the Stamp Tax, and in various ways and on different grounds, has remonstrated both against the principle which it involves, and the practical distress and inconvenience which it will produce. The Press in this case has been only the organ of the public voice and the true interpreter of public opinion. No act of Government could have excited more general dissatisfaction for the dissatisfaction is in fact universal. We have not met with a single individual in any class of society who has, on behalf of Government, advocated the policy or propriety of the measure. The numerous and respectable body of English merchants in Calcutta is united to a man in the conviction of its evils. The Native merchants have gone so far as to decare that they will give up business altogether, rather than submit to it. And both classes are at this moment engaged in preparing petitions and memorials against it. If the public mind had been brought into this state by the act of any persons not connected with Government—if the public discussions consequent upon the enjoyment of a Free Press had produced this effervescence of feeling and this universal expression of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of Government, what a hue and cry would have been raised both against the individuals who advocate a Free Press and against the policy of its continuance! But it is the proceedings of Government that have directly and without any intermediate influence produced this excited state of public feeling—it is an act proceeding from the Court of Directors, sanctioned by the Board of Controul, and promulgated by the local authorities that has given rise to the measures we have described as in the course of adoption by different classes of the community. The cause rests with the Government itself, which has an instinctive horror of the state of mind their own act has produced, and we entertain no doubt therefore, that the Regulation which has given such general offence will be suspended, referred to the authorities at home, and finally entirely abandoned. We feel persuaded that there is every disposition on the part of the Government here to adopt such a course, as they are no doubt sincere in their apprehension of every thing in this country, even remotely approaching to popular commotion, and we therefore venture to predict, although at considerable hazard to the credit of our prophetic powers that when the 1st of May arrives, *the Stamp Regulation will not be carried into effect.*

On the subject of the Stamp Regulation, the *John Bull* of yesterday contains some remarks which deserve to be weighed, as far as we can judge, with greater attention than we have at present leisure to bestow. We therefore merely subjoin them, and will probably return to the subject hereafter:—

"*Stamp Regulation.*—We are a little astonished, that in looking at the new Stamp Regulation, the analogy between it and the Press Regulation should not have been noticed, or brought into view. Yet in one particular and important feature, this certainly exist, and ought not to be overlooked: and, properly regarded, may throw some light on the former of these Regulations. Penalties in case of disobedience of the law are provided in both Regulations: and it is in this only, we shall admit, that they can be said to agree; but this is exactly the important point of resemblance. It is allowed on all hands that the penalties under the Press Regulation could not be recovered, without previous registration of the Act by the Supreme Court. It is in fact, to enable the Government to reach delinquents, by means of these penalties, without which the law would be a dead letter, that registration is either required, or would ever have been sought. Now by party of reasoning, we are certainly disposed to think that these attention, is due to the doctrine which maintains, that although the Government, under the authority quoted in the preamble to the Stamp Regulation, may impose the tax without registration, they cannot levy the penalty, without this process having been gone through. We offer our opinion on a point so knotty with all becoming deference; but it certainly strikes us, that all the illustration, which the Press Regulation might bring to the Stamp, has not yet been brought to it—and we throw out what we have done, in the hope of the subject being more fully looked into by others."

The Calcutta Chronicle, March 3.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st March, 1827.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William, on Friday the 9th of February 1827, of which Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Mossom Boyd, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Assistant Surgeon Whitfield Greenwell, of the Honorable Company's Medical Service, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st Charge.—"Shameful dereliction of duty in the following Instances; viz.

1st Count.—"Neglecting, when in Medical charge of a Detachment of Artillery, at Sandoway, in Arracan, to visit his Patients in the Hospital, from the afternoon of the 4th of September until on or about the 13th September, 1826.

2d Count.—"Neglecting, when in Medical charge of the 68th (or Volunteer) Regiment of Native Infantry, at Sandoway, in Arracan, to visit his Patients in the Hospital, from the afternoon of the 5th of September until on or about the 13th of September 1826; during which period four Patients died, and about fifty were constantly in Hospital.

2d Charge.—"Conduct disgraceful to the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and such as to evince a total disregard of his important professional duties, in being in a state of continued intoxication, more or less under the influence of Liquor, from the afternoon of the 5th of September until on or about the 13th of September 1826, during which period he (Assistant Surgeon Greenwell) was the only Medical Officer at the Station of Sandoway."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence before them, together with the defence of the Prisoner, do find him, Assistant Surgeon Whitfield Greenwell, upon the 1st Charge, Guilty of the 1st Count, which they consider a dereliction of duty.

"Upon the 2d Count, Guilty of a shameful dereliction of duty as set forth in the Count, excepting the Mornings of the 6th and 7th of September, 1826, upon which Assistant Surgeon Greenwell did visit the Hospital of the 68th Regiment.

"Upon the 2d Charge Guilty.

Sentence.—"The Court adjudge Assistant Surgeon Whitfield Greenwell to be discharged from the Service of the Honorable Company."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief.*

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

The nature of the Charges which have been proved against Mr. Greenwell, render it imperative on the Commander in Chief to confirm the Sentence: His Excellency cannot, however, refrain from expressing his regret, that he should be so frequently called upon to enforce the Penalty awarded for intoxication against those whose Education and Rank in Society aggravate the character of that degrading vice.

Mr. W. Greenwell is struck off the strength of the Army from this date, and placed under Charge of the Officiating Town Major of Fort William.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

An Exile's Song

STILL to thee, oh! still to thee,
My spirit turns where'er I roam;
Still in my midnight dreams I see
Thy mounts, thy vales, my cottage home—
And feels my brow thy breezes bland,
Once more beloved Switzerland!

Once more thy mountain-waters sound
Like sweetest music on mine ear;
And old familiar scenes around
Speak to my heart of hours most dear:
Hours pass'd with *her*, when, hand in hand,
We trod thy paths, dear Switzerland;

It is a joy, though but in dreams
To be as in time past with thee;
For, oh! on distant shores all seems
Dreary and cold, and sad, to me:
My heart breaks 'neath the harsh command
Which parts us, lovely Switzerland!

Oct. 1826. C. S——N.

Literary Gazette.

(Continued from third Page.)

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th February, 1827.

No. 108. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief desires that Commanding Officers of Regiments of His Majesty's Cavalry in India will attend to, and enforce the system of making each Dragoon clean and take care of his own Horse, the Syce doing that duty only for men in Hospital and upon Guard. It is an essential part of the Cavalry Soldier's duty to know the constitution and temper, &c. of his Horse, which it is quite impossible he can do unless he cleans and feeds the animal, beside the doing so adds to his own health, by affording wholesome exercise without fatigue. Lord Combermere will accordingly instruct the Inspecting Officers of Cavalry Regiments to report especially on this point in their next Inspection, and His Lordship will not fail to notice, in the most pointed manner, any deficiency in the complete obedience to an order equally important to the Service whether considered publicly, as regards the Cavalry Arm in general, or privately and individually, as connected with the health of the Cavalry Soldier.

The General Order issued by his late Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, under date the 2d April 1824, directing Lieutenant Stoddart, 34th Regiment, to continue to do duty with the 54th Foot, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. T. Walker, to Ensign Megra, 41st Foot, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

A. MACDONALD,

Adj. Genl. of H. M.'s Army in India.

MARTABAN.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—Nothing seems to excite less public attention, and yet to deserve more consideration than the late accession of territory on the Tenasserim Coast and at Martaban. The importance of these possessions however, I am convinced, requires only to be known in order to be appreciated; and as very little has been said hitherto on the subject, I am induced to furnish my quota by troubling you with the following remarks, confining myself chiefly to agricultural subjects.

The plains lying between the Sulowen and Gyeen Rivers, and those on the Attaran, together with the Island in the Sulowren, both above and below the town of Martaban are incomparably rich, and admirably calculated for the production of Indigo, Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, Mulberry Plant, Wheat, Rice, &c. &c. &c. Though many of these plains and islands are subject to annual overflow, yet a general inundation takes place only once in three years, which adds abundantly to the fertility of the soil, and which to the depth of twenty feet consists of an alluvial and vegetable mixture; the inhabitants, however, are few in number and unsettled, and nothing deserving the name of cultivation or manufacture is at present attended to: small quantities of the kind of Indigo plant, known in Bengal, is cultivate and manufactured for immediate consumption, and so favorable is the climate for the production of this article, compared to the difficulties it has to encounter in this part of India, that the manufacturing process may be carried on during every month in the year. There are also two sorts of wild indigo plant procurable in the forests which yield abundance of colouring matter: the leaves of both species when fresh, are rather more than six inches in length, by four in breadth. These plants deserve the particular notice of Indigo planters, as they can be reared from *slips* instead of *seed*, the expense of which (the latter) is so great in Bengal, and they do not degenerate in growth or quality by being often cropt or kept growing for several years.

The culture of Sugar-cane in those parts is not any where successfully adhered to except by the Chinese inhabitants, who perfectly understand both the culture and manufacture of this article.

Cotton is reared to a *very limited* extent; paddy alone, and that only in one of the islands (Poologheun) is produced in sufficient quantity to exceed the consumption of its cultivators.

The plains on all the rivers are of vast extent, many of them several thousand acres in length and breadth, but they are all, as well as the islands (with exception of Poologheun already mentioned) both above and below the town of Martaban, covered with reed and grass jungle, and in many instances young forest trees begin to present formidable difficulties to the future cultivator.

This country hitherto so little known to Europeans, possesses in a superlative degree the following advantages: a soil fertile beyond any thing to be met with even on the banks of the Ganges, navigable rivers intersecting in every direction the face of the country, inexhaustible forests of every kind of timber, mountains of the purest lime stone, metals, minerals, fossils, ivory, wax, lac dye, wild indigo, coal, slate, salt, resins and gums, &c. &c. and to these, the excellent situation for a sea port town at Amherst, and the harbour there for ships of any burden; the centrical and healthy Military station at Moulmyne, and tho' last not least the political situation of the country.

It has been urged by many that an inadequacy of population would continue to present insurmountable obstacles to agricultural and commercial pursuits, and this it must be observed with deep regret, will be the case so long as the state of affairs remain as they are at present. For there is no revenue system established, no territorial settlement, no allotment of land no real interests in the soil, and no effectual security from plunder, rapine and murder.

The old Sirdar system whereby the *many* are enslaved to the *few* is still in active operation: it is not therefore surprising that the bulk of the neighbouring inhabitants stand aloof, and that distrust, if not disgust, should be the ruling feeling in the breasts of those who have already submitted to foreign authorities, or thrown themselves on our protection. Should these evils however no longer exist, there are no other obstacles to prevent a rapid and abundant population—the civil war in Pegue on the one hand, and the narrow policy of the Dutch on the other, would be the immediate means of furnishing Martaban with Chinese artificers. Tulyan and Burman labourers. The increase of revenue would keep pace with the increase of population, and thus the expense of retaining the country might under a well-planned and well-conducted system be realized in the course of a few months. For the sake then of the natives who already inhabit Martaban, for the sake of their neighbours who still groan under the yoke of oppression and tyranny, if not from any other motives, some effectual plan ought to be immediately adopted for bettering the moral, the political, the agricultural and commercial situation of so important a portion of British dominion in the East.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, March 1827.

We have received several [illegible] communications on the newly [illegible] one of which we have [illegible] defer any observations [illegible] portunity.

Bengal H[illegible]

We are happy to understand [illegible] taken by Government for the reception of sick Officers coming to the Presidency, is now open for the accommodation of all who may wish to avail themselves of it. The house is situated at the corner of Middleton-street, leading into Park-street. All applications for admission should be made through the Medical Board. The above notification may be useful to some of our readers.

The information which we have been able to collect respecting the operations on the Persian frontier, extends but to the 16th of October. The heads only of later intelligence have yet reached the Presidency. From the accounts thus received, it appears that in the battle of the 26th September, at Canja, the Persian disciplined battalions and artillery behaved with great spirit and steadiness, and only wanted support to have changed the fortune of the day. The Prince left his camp at an early hour in the morning, and after a march of ten miles, found the Russians drawn up to receive him in squares, on the level plain to the east of the fort and suburb of Ganja, which covered the rear. The Russians consisted of ten or twelve thousand infantry, a regiment of dragoons, two thousand cossacks, and three thousand local irregulars, with twenty pieces of cannon; the cavalry were placed on their flanks, and the Artillery in the centre. The Persian force was about thirty thousand, of which sixteen thousand were infantry, and the rest irregular horse, with twenty-two light field pieces. The infantry were drawn up in line, the battalions of Azerbijan on the right, with fourteen guns, and the undisplined Irak infantry on the left, with eight guns, the cavalry on the flanks and rear. The action commenced with a mutual cannonade, in which the Persian artillery, under the command of an Englishman, a conductor in the service of the Prince, was so much superior, as to break the divisions opposed to them, and compel them to retire. The Keradagh battalions immediately charged the retreating square, but being left without support, were, in their turn, thrown into disorder, on which the whole of the Irak infantry broke, and fled without firing a shot. The regular battalions were then obliged to fall back, but their retreat was covered by the guns, and by the Prince's guards, under Kasim Khan. The Russians pursued the fugitives about eight miles, but did little mischief, and only one of the guns fell into their hands. The actual loss must have been trifling, but the Persian army was completely scattered, with exception of the artillery, and about 5000 horse, who accompanied the Prince into camp. The Asel-ad-dowlah, on the first alarm, quitted the field, and did not stop till he arrived at the Southern bank of the Aras, a distance of 150 miles, which he reached on the night of the second day. The Prince crossed the river on the following morning. Orders were sent out to rally the fugitives, and in a few days the greater portion were re-assembled. General Madadoff, reached Sheesha on the 29th September. On the 11th October, the King returned to Tabrez, where he purposed to remain till the reinforcement ordered to the frontier, should have joined. These were actively assembling. The Prince of Zunjan was expected in a few days with about 2000 men. The Prince Governor of Tehran was bringing on the remainder of the Mazenderance force. From Looriston, a body of 12,000 horse and foot, under Mohammed Hosein Mirza, was expected, and the Azirbijan infantry would soon be prepared again to take the field. The Persian force in Shirwan, had cut off a Russian party, and been enabled to maintain its post. On the side of Erivan, the Sirdar was not only in considerable force, but had gained some advantage over the enemy, under General Sewadzamedzoff, who had advanced towards Erivan from Loree, with about five thousand men. The Sirdar made no attempt to engage this force in the field, but dividing his own into two bodies, presented himself on the flanks, front, or rear of the Russians cutting off their supplies, and engaging them in perpetual skirmishes, until their Commander judged it prudent to retrace his steps, when within a short distance of Erivan, after sustaining considerable loss. This is evidently the kind of warfare which the Russian have most reason to dread, and from which the Persians have most to hope.

As late, therefore, as the end of October, the affairs of the Persians had rather improved, but as we noticed in our last, the Court is solicitous to negociate for Peace, and the King, who entered reluctantly into the war, will no doubt, readily accede to any reasonable sacrifices to obtain it.—*Govt. Gaz.*

MULTAN.—Intelligence arrived to the governor of this place, that the grand army of His Highness the Maha Raja Runjit Singh, had taken their posts at Sunkerpore and 5 pieces of Artillery had fallen to their hands, and that the Cavalry appointed to arrest Namder Khan, had been successful in their undertaking; the Khan has been brought prisoner from Doulutpore.—*Shamsel Akhbar.*

SMALL POX.—We are sorry to say that a few days since small pox has risen into great prevalence among the natives of this city: several persons have fallen victims to this malady and at Mirzapore eight of the young members of the family of one Ramsoonder Ghose, have departed this life by the above cause.

We published a letter yesterday on the Eastern Provinces, on which we had not then time to make any remarks. It is however necessary to explain to our Correspondent, that he has not taken a perfectly correct view of the measures of the provisional government. It is true that there is no revenue system established, no territorial settlement, and no allotment of land, but the procrastination of those measures so necessary to the welfare of the new provinces, has not been occasioned by any negligence or inattention on the part of the local government, but arises out of the uncertainty in which the *destinies* of those provinces are yet involved. For we believe we are correct in saying that instructions are expected from the authorities at home, as to their final disposal: and we know that a strong disposition existed in some quarters to abandon them altogether, probably on account of the expense, which if it is to be in the same ratio as that of other eastern possessions, may well be a subject of alarm, at a time when additional taxes are considered indispensible for the ordinary purposes of Government.

Our correspondent is not correct in saying that "the old Sirdar system whereby the *many* are enslaved to the few, is still in active operation, and that distrust if not disgust is the ruling feeling." He ought to know that the *Sugis* are now chosen by the inhabitants instead of obtaining their situations by bribery, and consequently *squeezing* (as the Chinese phrase is) the people, to make up with interest for the exactions of those to whose corruption they owe their appointments. Disputes are settled by these authorities with the assistance of a person supposed to be learned in the Burman Law, and we believe that neither distrust nor disgust has been excited by their decisions. If it has, the remedy, is in the hands of the dissatisfied. Popular elections are unusual sights in Asia, but even when confined to judicial purposes, their use in securing the people from oppression and their rulers from unnecessary labour, cannot be doubted, and their introduction is very creditable to the judgment of the gentlemen, who have been intrusted with the government.

That distrust of our power does not exist, is proved by the great increase of population, which has already taken place. Certainly a country possessing the advantages which our correspondent describes, and which we have reason to believe are by no means exaggerated, must rapidly improve under any thing approaching to a regular form of government. It is very desirable that permanant regulations should be made as soon as possible, for if capitalists were allowed to undertake the cultivation of the country, the high price of labour would speedily induce settlers to flock in from the neighbouring countries, and a few years steady application of British capital and Chinese industry would make the importance of the eastern provinces as fully understood as our correspondent can desire.

A correspondent of the Times announces as a positive fact that France has recognized the independence of the South American Republics, although her connexion with the Holy Alliance prevents it from being publicly announced. The fact is certain that the Flags of those republics are admitted into the French ports, and that a French Consul has been sent to Bogota. Still it may be doubted whether the new States will be satisfied with such a tacit recognition, and whether they will extend commercial previleges to a nation which does not treat them as equals. The French Ministry may wish to reserve to itself the power of retracting should circumstances make such a step convenient, but for the same reason it is the interest of the new states to put such double meaning out of the power of the French. They are certainly placed in a difficult and embarassing situation, they cannot consistently say they are the protectors of Ferdinand against one part of his subjects, be making treaties with another part, who are in rebellion against his authority. If they treat with the South Americans they must sanction the principle that nations have the right to choose their own Governors, and pass the strongest possible condemnation on their proceedings in Spain. If on the other hand they refuse to negociate with South America, they deprive France of a valuable branch of commerce, and make themselves extremely unpopular at home. With a clear perception of the dilemma in which legitimacy has involved them, they are attempting to steer a middle course to keep the word of promise to Ferdinand's ear, and break it to his hope. They have some experience in conduct of this sort, the French slave-trade was nominally abolished by the intervention of England, but no real obstacles were opposed to it by the French Government; vessels continued to be fitted out as before, and concealment was hardly attempted or required. If it is not the interest of the French nation, it is clearly that of the Ministry to pursue the same policy with South America; and to be very legitimate in their State papers, and very republican in their commercial regulations. The South Americans, may perhaps permit such a policy for a time, but one of the objects of their Congress is to compel the acknowledgement of their independence, and it was proposed in the Speech of the Peruvian Deputy as a means of inforcing this object to refuse admission to the commerce of all foreign nations on any other condition. If such an alternative were proposed to France, it would place her Government in a very difficult situation, and it is not unlikely that the expectation of such an event, may be one cause of the haste with which we are informed the French garrisons are returning from Spain.

From the same correspondence it appears that the Haytian republic has not been able to comply with the conditions of the treaty by which France ceded her claims to the Sovereignty of that Island. The sum which they agreed to pay for that concession was certainly very large, but we thought they had raised it all by a loan contracted in Paris, however it seems they still want to borrow, which they find not quite so easy as it was two years ago.

By a gentleman who left St Thomas, on the 3d of August, we learn that a discovery had been made of a plot, formed to set fire to the town, and take possession of its wealth, and the rendezvous where the parties were in the habit of holding their meetings was attacked on the night of the 1st instant, and 16 persons (mulattos), all that were then present, seized and imprisoned.—*Baltimore American.*

COMMODORE PORTER.—We learn from a correspondent, says the *Raleigh Register*, who has seen a copy of the Articles of Agreement entered into between Commodore Porter and the Mexican Government, that the Government have granted to the Commodore the payment of a claim on the old Mexican Government of 50 or 60,000 dollars for destroying privateers. The navy is placed under his entire controul—he selects all his officers—he is to locate a certain quantity of land where he pleases, and he is to be created an Admiral at the next Congress. His salary is to be 24,000 dollars per annum, his pay continued in all cases of sickness or necessary absence on business in the United States. And what is most liberal of all in case of his death or accident, a pension is secured to his family.

Bengal Hurkaru March 7.

To-days Report announced the arrival of the Ship *Asia Felix*, G. Jellicoe, from Bombay 10th January, and Columbo 15th Feb.

Bengal Club.—The accession of members to this association, continues to show that it is likely to meet with very extensive support. The following gentlemen have been added to the list of original members, since our last report of proceedings.

Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. M. Larnletta, Mr. J. G. Gordon, Mr. James Calder, Mr. B. Roberts. Nr. N. Alexander, Mr. T. Bracken, Mr. D. Bryce, Mr. James Young, Mr. C. K. Robison, Mr. H. H. Wilson, Captain W. Geddes, Horse Artillery, the Hon. J. E. Elliott, Captain W. Sage, 48th Regiment N. I, Captain Ellis, Marine Store Keeper, Lieutenant-Colonel Shubrick, 1st Light Cavalry, Dr. W. Russell, Dr. James Mellis, Leutenant-Colonel Swiney, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, Captain White, Brigade Major, Barrackpore, Captain Henderson, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Mr. R. Torrens, Captain J. Eliot, Assistant Adjutant General, H. M. Forces, Major Battine, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, Lieutenant F. S. Hawkins' 38th Regiment N. I., Mr. E. Marjoribanks, Lieutenant-Colonel Anbury, Mr. W. Watson, Surgeon, Dr. S. Nicolson, Lieutenant T. Sewell, 11th Regiment N. I., Mr. J. Brown J. Drysdale, 50th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant W. Hickey, 2d Regiment N. I.

The final establishment of commercial relations with Siam, on a footing calculated to be beneficial to the trade of British India, with that country, renders it of some importance and interest, that the arrangements agreed upon should be duly appreciated. We have been favoured with some valuable information on this head, explanatory of the origin and object of the principal stipulation of the late Treaty of a commercial character, which we

(Continued in the Supplement,)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 28TH MARCH, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

propose to lay before our readers. That which we at present submit, refers especially to the measures adopted to determine a fixed rate of port and custom charges, in place of the arbitrary and uncertain demands previously enforced. It is not a little curious, however, that the past system, such as it was, originated in some measure with ourselves, at a period sufficiently remote, to give the Siamese the credit of steadily adhering to stipulations, which they considered final.

Agreeably to the past practice of the Siamese Court, the King has always been the Principal merchant in his dominions, but upon the accession to the throne of the present King of Siam, he made a declaration, that he was determined not to be a *Kingmerchant*, and not to maintain any monopolies, but to permit a general free trade. The exclusive sale of Sticklac, Sapan wood, Aquila wood, Ivory, Gamboge and Pepper, which the late King of Siam monopolized, was abolished, and the collection of the duties upon those articles was farmed out. The trade in those articles was free; that is, only when His Majesty had no supply of them for sale. Unfortunately, the King receives a great portion of his revenues in kind. The Siamese troops, when not otherwise engaged, are employed in cultivation, and in cutting Timber and Sapan wood for His Majesty. The people of Laos pay their tribute in Sticklac, Ivory, Benzoin, and other articles, The inhabitants on its frontiers send down Cotton and rafts of Teak timber. The inhabitants of the Siamese portion of Cambodia, send Gamboge, Aquilla wood, Pepper and Cardamoms. The Chinese, who farms the collection of the duty upon Sugar, makes his payments in that article. To get rid of all this produce, His Majesty is obliged to become a merchant, and his Officers, of course, try to sell it for him on the highest possible terms. All these Officers also, are allowed to engage in commerce. Although the system of monopolies was, in some measure, reduced by the present King of Siam, yet the trade of British subjects in Siam, had to contend against two very great evils; the claims of preemption exercised by the Officers of the Siamese government, and an arbitrary and uncertain mode of levying the duties and port charges. The Phra K'hlang and his petty Officers always endeavoured to prevent the inhabitants of Bangkok, from making any purchase, until they themselves had selected whatever articles they pleased, and for which they would not settle at once a fair price, would keep the foreign merchant waiting day after day, for a month or six weeks until they either forced him to submit to their terms, or to lose the chance of selling his cargo to others to any advantage. No inhabitant of Bangkok dared make any other offer for what the P'hra K'hlang and his Officers desired to possess, nor could he sell any article to the foreign merchant without the previous permission of the P'hra Khlang, which was never given so long as that Minister or the King's merchant had any thing to dispose of. The foreign merchant could not go to the market unless clandestinely, and at the risk of losing his property, and bringing down most severe punishment upon the Siamese trader. He was, in fact, completely in the power of the P'hra K'hlang. Next to the P'hra K'hlang and his deputy P'hya P'hiphut, which officer, in the time of Kæmpfer, was remarkable for "pinching strangers," the principal instruments, by which foreign trade was conducted on the above mischievous principles, were Luang Keo Ayat or Pomat, a natural brother of the P'hra Khlang, Phya Chula, the King's merchant, and K'hun Radsithi, his son. The two last have acquired great ascendancy over the mind of P'hra Khlang, and they are consulted by him on all occasions. The father professes to be a native of Persia, but is evidently a native of the Coast of Coromandel. It was his special duty to settle a price for all articles required by the King from the European merchant; a duty he generally took several weeks to execute, offering the merchant, in the first instance, about one-twentieth of the value of his goods. His son is the King's mercantile clerk, and accountant to the P'hra Khlang; an office, in which his shrewdness, cunning, and quickness, render him extremely necessary and acceptable to the P'hra Khlang.

The endeavours of the late Mission were, of course, strenuously directed towards correcting such a mischievous system, as is above described; and fairly opening the market to the English merchant; to which end the ministers were persuaded to insert in the treaty, negotiated with them, a Clause in Article 6th, declaring that "British merchants and the inhabitants of the country, shall be allowed to buy and sell without the intervention of other persons,"—a stipulation which is repeated in Article 1st, of the Commercial Agreement, together with the words "with freedom and facility," and that "no export, import, or other duty, shall be levied upon the buyers and sellers from or to English subjects."

On the arrival of the Mission at Bangkok, it found that the trade of British subjects was charged a general import duty of 8 per cent., heavy export duties, varying from 20 to 50 per cent., and a large sum for port and anchorage charges, sometimes styled "measurement duty." The arrangement appears, from the authority of Hamilton, to have originated with ourselves.

In the year 1684, Captain Hamilton relates that the Siamese Envoys sent to France, visited London, and there concluded a Commercial Treaty, with our Nation. As this Treaty was negotiated by King Charles the Second's Ministers, no notice or copy of it appears to exist among the Records of the India Company. It would, however, be satisfactory to examine a copy of it, not only to learn the nature of its provisions, but to ascertain what authority the Siamese Envoys possessed, to execute such an Instrument. Judging from such of the names of the Ambassadors, whom the King of Siam formerly deputed to Europe, as can now be traced, we should believe them to have been men of subordinate rank, and the practice and habits of the Siamese Court must, indeed, have experienced very great change, if to such men, or indeed to any Siamese Agents, powers could be given to enter into Treaties of Alliance. No Envoy, who might be now deputed by the Siamese Monarch, would dare to enter into any engagements, or could perform any act which his Master would consider it in any degree ob[illegible] gatory to ratify or confirm.—Captain Hamil[illegible] however declares, that in 1718, a Mr. Coll[illegible] Governor of Fort St. George, sent an Ag[illegible] to Siam to annul the Treaty of London, an[illegible] make a new one, detrimental to all Brit[illegible] jects except those employed by that Go[illegible] The revised Treaty stipulated, Hamilto[illegible] that "all British subjects that had not [illegible] "letter sould be obliged to pay 8 pe[illegible] "new customs, and measurage for their Sh[illegible] "which come to about £500 for a Ship [illegible] "300 Tons, to sell their cargoes to whom they [illegible] "pleased, but the money to be paid into th[illegible] "King's Cash that he might deliver goods for [illegible] "it, at his own prices, whether proper for their [illegible] "homeward markets, or no." This account shows, at least, the fidelity with which the Siamese can maintain the provisions of a Treaty, that may be in their own favor, for the vexatious system and heavy rate of duties, of which British merchants complained at Bangkok, are no more than what Mr. Collet appears to have introduced in 1718.

The European merchant, however, generally succeeded in evading the payment of a large portion, nay a moiety of the import duties. But the measurement duty, which was said to include certain fees to the Master Attendant and Officers of the P'hra Khlang, was regulated by no fixed rule. The charges, in fact, were made by guess, under the direction of Radsithi, and no statement of particulars was ever given to the English merchant, who was made to pay the total communicated by Radsithi. Upon the death of the late King, an increased charge was made on account of the Wang-na and his officers, who were then appointed. A new fee of 28½ Ticals and sometimes 32¼ Ticals, was demanded for a pass for every Cargo Junk that a European merchant might hire, and the Governor of Paknam had lately increased his fees from 80 to 124 Ticals, without declaring by whose authority, or for what reason such increase was made. The original Siamese of the document furnished to Mr. Crawfurd, was maintained not to mean a engagement on the part of the Siamese government, not to increase the existing duties, but a prohibition only to its officers against committing exaction or extortion. It became, therefore, the first object of the Mission, to ascertain the precise rate of this measurement duty, and the particulars of the fees and other charges included, under the head of "anchorage dues." After some discussion, the P'hra Khlang drew out himself, and delivered to the Envoy, the subjoined list of the port and anchorage duties levied upon the ship *Hunter*, which happened then to be at Bangkok. A more absurd attempt to give a colour to imposition was perhaps, never made, than what this official account exhibits. The obvious remedy for these arbitrary and irregular imposts was to persuade the Siamese Ministers to establish, in lieu of all others, one simple impost, in the form of a duty upon tonnage or measurement; a mode of proceeding which is conformable with the established usage of the Indo-Chinese nations The Siamese would put no faith in any European registers or papers of a ship denoting her tonnage, and it was but prudent not to purpose too great innovations at once, but to let them continue their own system of measuring the breadth only of a vessel. Although a vessel's capacity to carry cargo does not depend entirely on her length or breadth, any trifling inequality which may arise in practice, from the adoption of this principle, will be, probably, more than compensated by the exemption from vexatious interference which it will secure, and, at all events, such an arrangement will enable British subjects to ascertain with some exactness, what trade can be carried on advantageously with Siam. The plan involved, however, a considerable reduction of the existing duties, not only that it might become a benefit to our merchants, who complained of the exorbitance of the existing charges, but that it might afford some counterbalance against the probable mal-practices of the Phra Khlang's department, which would attempt to add, in some way or other, to the amount stipulated, however high might be the rate.

(To be continued.)

By advice from the Punjab, we learn, that further opportunities have occured for appreciating the character of the military squipments of Maharajah Runjit Sing. On the 4th January, one of the five Battalions, under the command of Monsieur Ventura, was paraded. It consisted of about seven hundred men, all natives of the Punjab, of uniform height, and soldier-like appearance. They were dressed in red jackets and white pantaloons, with yellow turbans, and black leather accoutrements: their muskets were English they went through the manual and platoon exercise, and various manœuvres, with great precision and promptitude. On the 6th, another Battalion went through a similar series of movements, [illegible] equally creditable style—the men were [illegible] whence it is called the Gorkha [illegible] were not so well sized as in [illegible] were smart and robust; [illegible] dark green jackets with [illegible] kos of a European pat[illegible] ns, each company has [illegible] dar, four Havildars, [illegible] Battalion has one [illegible] drum. One of the [illegible] ed with matchlocks, [illegible] rangements are not [illegible] even the dancing [illegible] armed. On the 8th of [illegible] Highness being at the bungalow noticed on a former occasion, and having reviewed two of his Battalions, a troop of natch girls, about one hundred and fifty in number, arrived on the Raja's elephants. They were splendidly dressed and expensively decorated; in addition to their ordinary embellishments, they were armed with bows and arrows, and some carried spears and swords, and sheilds of a diminutive size. They presented Nuzzurs to the Raja, and after about an hour's performance retired: the Raja directed two hundred Cashmir Rupees to be given them. The Cashmir Rupee is worth from eight to twelve annas.

Runjeet's troops are not always in the best possible state of subordination. His Golundaz had lately been turbulent on account of arrears of pay, and after much discussion, returned to their duty upon the promise of six months pay, and an amnesty for the past. The Prince Shehr Sinh stood security for his father. Notwithstanding this, the Raja, when he had got the men in his power, seized and imprisoned two hundred of them, and although he released all, but a few of the ring-leaders, he mulcted the men in two months pay, and the officers in one.

The health of the Raja continues to amend, although he had been lately troubled with a catarrhal complaint. As some protection against the severe easterly-winds which prevail and to which he nevertheless exposes himself repeatedly he has had a small but elegant tent of Pushmeena and Cashmir shawls pitched in the area of the bungalow. It is valued at 25,000 Rupees.

We understand, that the French Officers, whose approach towards Lahore we formerly mentioned, have been detained at Peshawer by Yar Mohammed Khan, but a purwana for their release had been dispatched. We hear also, that a person in charge of the property of the late Mr. Moorcroft, was on his way from Peshawer.

The Maharaja, we learn, is very anxious to possess two English horses; grey and bay are his favourite colours.

We have been favoured with the following Extract of a letter, giving an account of a remarkable cave, which has been lately visited by Captain Fisher, Surveyor in Sylhet and on the accuracy of which we may therefore depend. We believe, it is the cavern of which a description, in French containing more fiction than fact, was published some years ago.

The Cavern of Boobun is situated in one of the lower ranges of the Cossya Mountains, at the distance of about three hours' walk, in a north east direction from the Bazaar of Pundua, and at an elevation, probably of six hundred feet above the adjacent plains. The access to it, is by no means difficult, though the passage of three hills, which occur in the last hour's journey towards it is fatiguing, as the ascents though short, are singularly steep, one of them actually subtending an angle of 46 degrees. These hills are composed of sand stone, but their bases are strewed with fragments of various rocks, chiefly granite and lime stone, apparently the debris from the higher regions of the mountain chain. The mouth of the Cavern, which is found in the face of a lime stone mountain, is not in itself remarkable, neither do any external circumstances indicate the existence of the vast hollows, to which it affords access. The aperture is small, its dimensions precluding the intrusion of more than one person at a time, and the entrance is completed by a scrambling descent of about thirty feet over, and masses of rocks to a comparatively level space, which, however, is involved in total darkness. By the aid of lighted torches, it may be here seen, that the Cavern has already expanded considerably, and that its sides are covered with numerous stalactites, crystals, and petrifactions, all, however, of the lime stone family, of which rock alone the cavern is entirely formed. The passage here, is about twelve to fifteen feet in width, and height varies from about twenty to forty feet, estimated from the base to the highest part of the naturally arched roof. In advancing, this latter dimension of the Cavern is found to vary greatly sometimes increasing to seventy or eighty feet, and at others diminishing to ten or twelve. The breadth, however, continues nearly uniform. These remarks apply solely to the branch, which appears to have been always followed by the few Europeans, who have visited the Cavern, and which has been explored from the entrance to the distance of about a mile where a steep and wide cavity fills up the whole breadth of the passage, and presents an obstacle to further ingress which, owing either to want of time or proper conveniences no one has yet surmounted. The general direction of this branch is north east, a course from which may be inferred the probable existence of a debouche in the opposite face of the mountain,—an inference which is strengthened by the fact, that a current of air is sensibly felt in most parts of the Cavern. Perhaps the most remarkable appearances which offer themselves to notice, in an examination, however cursory, of this curious phenomenon, are the numerous fissures or openings which occur at various altitudes in the sides, and which seem to form the entrances of new branches of ramifications, by which the mountain should appear to be perforated in every direction.

With the few and imperfect observations, which we at present possess, conjecture as to the mode in which these Caverns have been formed, is altogether vain, yet, though the philosopher demands facts, as the basis of theory, more speculative dispositions have readily formed hypotheses, by which to account for the appearances. By some of these the agency of water is supposed to have effected the fissures, while others attribut them to a convellion of nature, which has hurled two mountains together. The latter opinion is not, perhaps, ill founded, particularly if we suppose, that the mountain was detached from the higher regions of the chain, a conjecture which should seem to derive countenance from the parts opposite to it, and the crumbling condition of the perforated mass, which, under this supposition, in the fact, resembles a vast pile of rocks overgrown with wood and jungle. It must be confessed, however, that the want of accurate and detailed examination of the whole mountain and its neighbourhood, renders any speculation on this subject necessarily extremely vague and unsatisfactory.

The Government Gazette, March 5.

An interesting article is contained in the *Westminster Review*, respecting countries contiguous to India, to which we may turn at a period of dearth of news like the present, in hopes of extracting matter that cannot fail to amuse our readers.

Descriptions of Oriental scenery and customs, without any intentional inaccuracy on the part of the describers, have not unfrequently led to ideas far short of the truth. We are too apt in perusing them to be swayed less or more in our impressions by recollections from the poets; and the beautiful fictions of the Arabian Nights. A traveller, who appears to have been a lady, adverting to the Persian Gulf, bears witness to the discrepancy between impressions received from description and reality. Thus, she says, that Moore, in the beautiful scenery of Lallah Rookh, has hardly introduced a gem or a flower without the authority of some traveller of repute; and probably it would be practicable to discover all that he has described, but when found it would be difficult to recognize. There are banks of pearl, and palmy isles, groves of pomegranate, and amber vines; but the effect of the original is sadly different from that of the picture. In the description, all is fresh, and fair, and fragrant; in the reality, all is scorched, and faded, and dusty. The banks of pearl are putrid heaps of oyster shells; the groves of palm are dismal dingy plantations, of which the faded

whitish green foliage is hardly distinguishable from the colour of the bare rocks that surround it or the parched soil on which it grows;—the pomegranates are withered and covered with dust—the zephyrs are scorching—the crystal fountains brackish—and the goblets of melted ruby are *carboys* of Shiraz wine, corked with a rags and tasting like bad port mixed with ale. Nothing can be more unlike, than The Green sea of travellers and poets, gemmed with fairy isles, glittering with pearl, and fresh with scented gales—to the veritable Persian Gulf, with its wild and barren shores, withering in an atmosphere which seems to threaten destruction to all that has life. The air is what the poets call lurid, and the rayless sun seems to shine through a mist of fire. The breezes are as if they came from an oven; and the whole can be likened to nothing but sailing across the mouth of Avernus, and catching the hot whiffs from the inside.

Speculating upon the Ormuz of the ancients, our fair traveller thinks that she could picture it to herself in all its glory. Certain handfuls of pearls, produced from the turbans or sashes of duty to king merchants, and wrapped up in little bits of rag that one would be particularly careful not to touch; sundry bracelets and anklets, and other tinkling ornaments, made of a dull looking metal, which, upon examination, would be discovered to be gold, too pure to allow of its receiving any polish; *firozas* or turquoises stuck on something resembling shoe-makers wax; bales of what the Indians call *kincob*, which is a valuable sort of gold stuff;—all these might have been found in a dusty bazar, among fish and dates, and water melons. Of the Domiciles, her description is not more flattering. The best classes live in terraced but comfortless houses, the rest in wretched huts, "the whole peopled with cats and blear eyed children, and now and then a woman peeping through two holes in a black mask, and looking like a mummy straggled from its case." Of the inhabitants she states that they differ much from each other. Of the Persians, of whom she had seen little, she is inclined to believe all the evil that is said of them; then there are the subjects of the Imam of Muscat, who may be looked upon as the civilized and polite part of the Arabs; and the Wahabees, the Mahommedan Protestants, who, as one of them told her, look upon the Arabs of Muscat as 'goats to be killed.'

Of the Wahabees, she says, that they are a race of devout robbers, who would pillage a vessel, cut the throats of the crew, and then draw up in their order of prayer, chant one of their five daily services, and thank God that they had consciences void of offence. At the same time it should be understood, that they are not robbers by profession. They fish, both for food and pearls, and cultivate dates; piracy is only a save-all. In their manners they are simple, straight forward and manly; in their habits independent; and, robbery and murder apart, moral and religious. But we cannot, for the present, accompany our lively traveller further.

The India Gaz. March, 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1827.

The Government Gazette has afforded us some particulars relative to the trade of Siam, forming a sort of commentary on the commercial part of the late treaty, which will be very acceptable to all who are interested in our Eastern commerce. Indeed it is to be hoped that Government will publish whatever information they may be possessed of, as to the port regulations at Bangkok, and the conduct expected to be observed by persons in charge of British vessels.

The grand obstacle to an advantageous trade with Siam is unquestionably the commercial [illegible] Government. The King in spite of his declaration that he was determined not to be a King Merchant, receives the greater part of his revenues in kind, and having derived great profit from carrying on a trade with China on his own account, has a direct interest in throwing obstacles in the way of those whose commercial operations might chance to clash with his own. The effects of such a system on the prosperity of any country subjected to it are obvious, but as it cannot be supposed that the King of Siam is particularly well acquainted with the principles of Political Economy, or that if he were, he would be disposed to sacrifice his own personal interest to the welfare of his subjects, it may be concluded that other motives have concurred to induce his consent to a treaty, which if faithfully observed, will put the British trade out of the reach of official extortion. That it will be observed we see no reason to doubt, as it has not been forced upon the Siamese, but appears to be the result of their own notions of what is fair and equitable.

Indeed the difficulties under which the British trade has hither to laboured at Bankok, are not of Siamese origin, but were introduced, by Mr. Collet, the Governor of Fort St. George, who took upon himself, by what authority does not appear, to annul a treaty made in London, and to stipulate for the imposition of heavy duties on all persons not specially employed by him. This is not the only instance in which the jealousy of rival nations or companies, or the avarice of individuals has fettered the commerce of the East, but we trust the time is fast approaching when the enterprize of British Merchants will have unrestricted scope, and the present treaty is a proof, that our local government is not influenced by the spirit, which shone so conspicuously in Mr. Collet.

The list of vessels, and the amount of duties paid by them, as given in the Government Gazette, is a sufficient illustration of what we have already repeatedly stated, the great reduction in duties which the new mode of payment will cause, and it must be observed that those vessels are small, and therefore would pay more in proportion to their real burthen by a measurement of breadth only, than larger vessels would, and that in every case, some part of their cargoes escaped the duty by the connivance of the officers, a circumstance which, whilst it makes the saving under the treaty appear less than it otherwise would be, shews at the same time the very insecure footing, on which the trade has hitherto stood. It may be well to observe, that the Siamese mode of measurement for duty, is by taking the breadth internally, at an equal distance from either end of the vessel, and at such a height as they imagine to be the broadest part, if there are ports, they measure to the outside, if not they make an allowance by estimation for the thickness of planks and timbers. The Siamese Junks which constantly trade to Bangkok, are said to be sometimes built with an eye to this way of measuring, and are actually narrower in the middle than any where else.

We have already mentioned that the Chinese wished the provisions of our treaty to be applied to their trade. The following is a list of the duties and charges now levied upon a Junk of 4 Siamese fathoms trading with the Port of Canton or with the British settlements.

Presents,	400
Measurement duty,	120
Port Clearance,	500
Phya of Paknam's fee,	6
Oil for ditto,	6
Additional measurement duty being one Tical for every thumb's breadth, that may be in the Junk's measurement. There are 12 thumb's breadth in a Span, 2 Spans, to a Cubit, 4 Cubits to a Siamese fathom	384
Casinla or charges for the Stones used in fortifying the mouth of the Menam.	130
Total Ticals	1536

The two last are additional duties, and were the cause of the application above mentioned, that the Chinese trade might be carried on in the same advantageous manner as the English had secured by treaty, which was grounded on the reason that moderate duties would cause a greater resort of vessels, and thereby much augment trade and riches of Siam.

It may also not be amiss to [illegible] Phra-klang is; an officer wh[illegible] frequently in the remarks [illegible] Gazette. The Phra-klan[illegible] ter of Siam, and is, the[illegible] peanly the Portugues[illegible] *Barkalon.* Phra-kla[illegible] the Magazine, and [illegible] the commerce an[illegible] which makes him, a[illegible] the most important [illegible]

It cannot be exp[illegible] extortion so long [illegible] will at once give way to the st[illegible] treaty, and the traders who may [illegible]gkok must still expect to encounter attempts at imposition. They will however always have the treaty to appeal to, and if they are careful not to give the Siamese any hold over them by intemperate language, or imprudent conduct, they will most likely succeed in preventing official imposition, though they must expect still to suffer from the dishonesty of those they have to deal with, and who seem to be adepts in the art of deception, for which the Chinese were so notorious when our intercourse was confined to the lower orders of that nation.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 9.

Madras.

Mr. Pearson and family we observe are Passengers on board of the *Victory*, Captain Farquharson, which Vessel came into the roads yesterday, having left the Sand-heads on the 22d February.

Passengers by the Victory, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. Macnabb, Miss Pearson, Miss Parry, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Macnabb, Captain Anstruther, Captain Armstrong, and Lieut. Floyer—*Children:* three Masters Hicks, Pearson, Armstrong, and Robertson.

The *Victory* is expected to sail in continuation of her voyage, touching at the Cape, in the course of to-morrow.

[*Extract of a Letter from Sydney, New South Wales.*]

"This Colony is thriving very rapidly: every thing connected with trade is bustling: three Banks are formed: agriculture and commerce extensive and flourishing: public credit great: population increasing: climate very fine: and living cheap. But society is bad: morals are bad: murders and robberies frequent: and consequently executions numerous."

The Government Gazette of Thursday last contains the Regulations which have been framed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Presidency respecting the qualification, appointment; form of Summoning, challenging and service of Jurors under the 7th of George the IV. Having recently published the Calcutta rules, which do not vary materially from those of our own Court, and as they are very long we do not think it necessary to republish them unless our readers wish it.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival yesterday of H. M. Ship *Java*, Captain Carroll, C. B. bearing the Flag of *His Excellency Rear Admiral* Gage, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleet in India, accompanied by H. M. Ships *Cyrene*, Captain A. Campbell, *Champion*, Captain J. Stoddart, and H. M. Schooner *Cochin*, Captain C. S. Neill, from Trincomalee On these Ships passing the Fort, the Rear Admiral's Flag was saluted with 15 Guns, and on the Flag Ship coming to an anchor the Salute was returned. We understand a Guard of Honor has been sent to the Residence of *His Excellency Rear Admiral* Gage, and we regret we were not able to ascertain the period of the departure of H. M.'s Ships from from Trincomallee when the Paper was put to the Press.

The Honorable Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the Island of Ceylon, and family embarked for England on board of the *Lady Kennaway*, on the morning of the 2d Instant. The ship got under weigh in the course of the day. The usual salute was fired on the Embarkation of the Honorable the Chief Justice. Two most gratifying farewell addresses were presented to His Lordship on the occasion of his departure from the Island, one from the Officers and Proctors of the Supreme and Vice Admiralty Courts, and the other from the Inhabitants of Columbo.

A report has been for some days past in circulation of the murder of an Officer at Nagpore From a letter, with the perusal of which, we have been favored, dated at Kamptee (the British Cantonment near Nagpoor), the 23rd February, we have deduced the following particulars relative to the melancholy occurrence alluded to, which will be read, with regret, sympathy and horror; the unfortunate victim having been deservedly esteemed, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

Lieutenant Dallas of the Rifle Corps, having disposed of his House, had commenced to build another, and had pitched his Tents in the compound of the new House, in which he was living; it appears an Officer of the same Corps had his Tents pitched in the same Compound, and the servants of the deceased were in a baggage Tent close at hand; over the latter we are led to believe a Sepoy was stationed.

On the night of the 22d February, some villain entered the Tent, whether with an intent to rob or to assasinate is yet doubtful.

It is presumed the miscreant must have been in the measure dressed, a large Turban, a [illegible], and a string of beads having been found in the Tent, an unusual incident in cases where plunder is the object, and especially from the small inducement, which offered to attract the notice of a thief, there being, as we are informed, scarcely any property in the Tent, except a few articles of Furniture, &c. Whatever might have been the object of the villian, it is evident a scuffle must have taken place, the table and glasses, &c. having been found upset. It appears no other person slept in the Tent; but that his Chockra or Servant boy was sleeping outside it. The Officer in the neighbouring Tent, as well as the Chockra, heard the struggle, and on the deceased exclaiming "*Chor Chor, Khalasee puckerro,*" the Officer immediately ran over to the Tent, and on approaching it, he saw the villian run off, and his friend drop; and came up only in time to see him breathe his last—one wound on the right side, another on the left shoulder, and a third on the breast; the latter was three or four inches deep.

We understand the Sepoy stationed near the baggage Tent pursued the assasin, but hearing the screams of the Chockra over his poor Master's body unfortunately gave up the pursuit, and returned to the Tent; the articles abandoned by the villian in the struggle, will we trust, lead to the discovery of the murderer. We understand parties from the Corps were sent out to scour the Country, and to take up all suspicious characters, and it is reported, that they have succeeded in taking up a man with a bloody cloth, and his hands cut apparently with glass; it is to be hoped the miscreant will be discovered, and brought to suffer the punishment he has so justly merited.

Madras Govt. Gaz. March 15th.

Europe.

ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH SERJEANT.

[CONTINUED.]

* * * * * * * * In Catalonia he sets out from his regiment with two soldiers. "My two men were about one hundred paces in front of me, and I was hurrying forward to join them, when I heard some shots in front. I rushed forward and distinguished at the turn of the road, about thirty persons shouting violently and in the greatest confusion. I had not time to think I was about to be attacked, when I was struck, disarmed and dragged towards the main body. The first object that struck me was one of my soldiers horribly mutilated, and with his head separated from his body; the other with his clothes torn to pieces, bloody and covered with wounds. I was soon exposed to blows myself and some strokes with the but tend of a musket; I expected nothing but death, when suddenly one of the individuals pronounced some Spanish words, which made the rest retire a few paces. He came, up to me bluntly, took me by the hand, called me by name, and asked me if I did not recognise him. I remembered having seen him, but where, or under what circumstances, I could not recollect. It was Valdejo, the young Spanish volunteer, of the corps of Romana (whose life he had saved by mere chance in Pomerania)." Valdejo protects him on his march. "We halted to pass the night; the inhabitants came and thrust their fists in my face, but Valdejo threatened to draw his sword in my defence. Next morning we proceeded. We found on the road the hat of a French non-commissioned officer covered with mud, with the plate torn off. A little further we saw the epaulettes of a light infantry officer, a gunstock, and the brandol of a cartridge-box cut in two by the stroke of a sabre, and stained with blood. We had not gone thirty paces further before we saw, stretched across the path, the body of a French soldier, mutilated in a manner equally indecent and horrible. Two others were hanging on trees, and bore the marks of cruel and protracted torments; a fourth, with his head cut off, was hung up by one of his feet." Such was the fate of all who fell into the hands of these horrible guerillas, who were excited to this ferocity by the priests." At length our Serjeant is sent a prisoner to Cabrera, an island on the coast of Catalonia. "Approaching the coast, we saw the rocks crowded with people: they were French prisoners whose lot I came to share. Many were quite naked, and as black as mulattos, with beards fit for a pioneer, dirty and out of order. Some had pieces of clothing but they had no shoes on their legs, or thighs and parts of their body were bare. The number I estimated at about five or six thousand, among whom I at last saw three with pantaloons and uniform still almost entire. The whole body were shouting with joy, beating their hands, and following us as we moved along. At Cabrera these wretched prisoners set up a bazar, which they called the Palais Royal. Here was sold bread, some salt fish, scraps of cloth, thread, needles, wooden forks, and spoons, the produce of the industry of the prisoners; pepper, twince, &c. in the smallest quantities—for here one could buy a single thread, and even a pinch of snuff, three of which sold for a sous. I remember a Polish officer who owed nine pinches, and the shopkeepers refused to give him any more credit. The French prisoners were kept in a most horrible state of destitution at Cabrera; but amidst their wretchedness, with their characteristic levity, they acted plays, governed each other by councils, fought duels, and talked of the glory of the Emperor. One half the prisoners gave lessons to the other half—teachers of music, mathematics, languages, drawing, fencing—above all, dancing and single stick: all these professors gave their lessons at the Palais Royal, quite close to each other. It was common to see a poor devil, half naked and who had not eaten food for twenty-four hours, singing a very gay air of a country dance, and saying, with infinite seriousness of demeanour to his pupil, dressed in the remains of a pair of drawers, that's right, keep time with your partner, wheel round, hold yourself gracefully. A little further on, a teacher of single-stick was endeavouring to excite his pupil by such phrases as, that will do, I'm satisfied with you; if you go on so, in less than a fortnight you may show yourself in company. We were twelve (judges) in number, and sat on stones arranged in circles: an immense crowd waited to hear our decisions and execute the sentence if necessary. We had to try a soldier for stealing a piece of bread from his companion. This was the greatest and most unpardonable crime at Cabrera. We heard the accusers, the accused, the witnesses, and the counsel, for what he had done. The council were then about to give their votes. They seemed nowise disposed to indulgence, while I thought it very cruel to cut off an unfortunate being for stealing a piece of bread less than two or three ounces, The criminal, by my intercession, was only condemned to twenty-four hours in the pillory. On a pine-tree, fifteen feet high, crossed over at top by a bar, was attached the man, completely naked, and making the most violent efforts." Such were their summary modes of justice. Our Serjeant escapes from Cabrera, is taken prisoner in Russia, and at last joins his regt. at Nismes, when the Emperor was at Elba. "The aspect of Nismes was terrible, I heard people singing political songs; they cursed Bonaparte and all his party, but they called out also for the lives of the Protestants. I enquired who these Protestants were, and learned that they were a class of respectable, quiet, and industrious citizens, who worshipped God according to their own conscience. Near St. Vincent the whole band that had collected round us dispersed the moment a shout arose from the other extremity of the village, a robber! a robber! We saw the mob rushing towards the spot whence the shout had come, climbing up the hills, and pursuing with ferocious cries a man, who seemed to be somewhat a-head of them all. The pursuers fired several shots, but without effect. This brigand, said I to an old man whom I met, is no doubt a highway robber. No, Sir, said he, he is a rich gentleman of the village, who never took any thing from any one. How is he a brigand, then? because he is a Bonapartist. Several of my companions began to look grim at this, and put their hand to their cartridge boxes asking, in a one of irony, did he ever do harm to any one? No; but he wished to do it. But how do you know he is a Bonapartist? There can be no doubt of it, because he is a Protestant."—At Nismes, after the 100 days,

our Serjeant and his corps are assailed by the Bourbon-Catholic mob of the city. "I ran with some of my companions down a long street. Two of our men fell beside me, when I rushed into some narrow streets, slackened my pace, and reflected what I ought to do. I still heard firing at a distance, I perceived a woman, with tears in her eyes, at the window of a small house, and said to her, with strong emotion, which way can I go to save my life? Come in, she replied. She came down, and opened the door. It is not possible for you, said the good woman to hide yourself in the country; remain here; I am a poor woman; I have some bread to give you; my husband is in safety; I can keep you here two or three days; and you can then escape in the night. She lodged me in a garret she soon went out, and came back to inform me that a great number of my companions had been killed, and that the mob were pursuing the remainder. I could not imagine why we were the victims of such fury; but when I asked my preserver, she replied, it is because you are a *grieur*. But what is a *grieur*? A protestant. I was going to say, I am not one; but I was afraid of diminishing my hostess's good-will towards me, and held my tongue. The Catholic mob, said I, have no other object than to exterminate the Protestants, and perhaps, if the latter had the other hand—We triumphed during the last three months (said she), but we did not treat them in this way.—As the bodies were usually mutilated, and left in the fields to feed beasts and birds of prey, Claudine resolved to save her husband's body from this brutal usage. She hired some labourers, and went herself to inter her husband, and returned in the evening, overwhelmed with grief. Three days had elapsed, when she was informed that her husband was not buried, but that his body was lying in his own field, above ground. She would not believe the account, until she was convinced by the evidence of several others who came to relate it to her, with an ironical pity; and she determined to go and bury the body a second time. She could not find a soul who would assist her in the work. She then put a spade on her shoulder, and went to the Town-hall, and obtained permission to go to her fields *to dig up a tree*. She went to the vineyard, dug a grave beside the disfigured body of her husband, put it in, and covered it over with earth and stones to prevent its being pulled up a second time. Whilst she was doing this, some women appeared in the corner of the field, and burst out into shouts of division. However, she fulfilled her pouis duty, and returned towards Nismes. She found a mob collected at the *Barrier*, by whom she was insulted; but she held down her head in affliction, and marched silently towards her own house, hoping, when she reached it to be safe from the fanatics. When she came near her house, she heard the mob raising shouts of joy, and raising her head to see what had produced it, she beheld her furniture piled up before her door and in a blaze. The cannibals who had met her at the gates, had, by a diabolical species of cruelty hitherto unknown amongst mobs, restrained their joy during her whole way from the gates to her house, that they might keep the horrible surprize in reserve for her.—The most dangerous, and, if uncheeked by civil institutions, the most horrible passion that human nature is susceptible of, is fanaticism. Murat, the King of Naples, long concealed himself in the neighbourhood of Toulon. He entered an inn, the keeper of which recognized him, but swore not to betray him. But the old servant perceived a light at a little distance moving towards the house, and fearing lest some people were looking out for the King, she gave him instant notice. He had scarcely time to leap into a ditch covered over with furze, taking his poignards and two pair of pistols with him, before the house was surrounded by sixty men, who, searched every corner. They had examined the garden, and had several times passed close to the bush that concealed the King. Once they thought they had got him; a voice was heard, and they all rushed back in various directions. They rallied again, when they found it was nothing but a dog begining to bark, taking them, no doubt, for robbers. At this moment the King had a great mind to rush upon them, but the sixty gallant fellows left the house, shouting out their curses against him."—Our Serjeant walking in Toulon; when an officer came up to him, and said "Guillermard, you are known to be a man that can be depended on; will you assist in an undertaking that requires courage and generosity?—follow me." We at last reached a spot, where we found a boat moored to the shore. In about half an hour, when it had become quite dark, we heard footsteps coming towards us. An officer I had not yet seen, arrived quite out of breath. We put in the boat some provisions, when we heard the steps of several men. Mons. Aug moved quickly out of the way, and knelt down to conceal himself. We did the same, and soon saw a body of men who passed on without noticing us. My companion said to me, "Guillemard, our object is to save an officer of rank, who has fought more compaigns than you and I put together; he is pursued, and we wish to put him on board a vessel that is waiting for him, and the moment our object is accomplished, we will return. We have thought we could safely rely on you, when our object is to save a brave man." "You are not mistaken, Captain," said I. The night was very dark, and we walked quietly up and down the shore, listening to every noise. At length, we heard foot-steps, and saw four persons coming forward with great precaution. M. Don made a signal, which they immediately answered, and came forward. "Is every thing ready?" said M. Ang. "Yes," we replied. "Come Prince, let us embark," said he, to a person wrapped up in a large cloak, who turned towards a little thin man, who held his arm, say "Adieu, generous Mar, whether fortune be favourable to me or otherwise, I shall never forget your conduct. As he said these words, he put one foot on the gunwale of the boat. He was a man of high stature and majestic; aspect entered the boat, we pushed off, and sailed with great caution. Our passenger was seated in the stern, took no share in the management of the boat, and had not yet uttered a single word. So much mystery, made me very desirous of knowing who he was, and I saw the approach of daylight with pleasure. But his cloak was crossed over his shoulder, and completely concealed his face, leaving nothing to be seen but the tassels of his velvet cap. We moved about till sun-rise; he then rose up all at once, and cast his cloak back to look at the horizon. The oar I had fell from my hands, I rose almost involuntarily, and put my hand to my forehead to give him the usual military salute—it was Murat, King of Naples." By this boat the brave Murat escapes to Corsica from Toulon. His subsequent capture and death are well known.

MALCOLM'S HISTORY OF INDIA.

Rise and Progress of the East India Company: Period, 120 years.

The first volume of this valuable work opens with remarks on the acquisition of British India; and an epitome of the History of the India Company, from its origin in 1600, to the failure of Mr. Fox's famous Indian Bills, in 1783. It then takes up the government of Lord Cornwallis, treats fully of that important epoch; and in like manner goes through the succeeding administrations of Sir John Shore, of Marquiss Wellesley, of the second of Lord Cornwallis, of Sir George Barlow, of Lord Minto, and of the Marquiss of Hastings. The last volume contains the Political History of India,* from the commencement of our power, through Lord Clive's and Warren Hastings' memorable periods: and concludes (independently of an Appendix of Official Papers, &c.) which a view of the existing government of India in England, its local government, revenues, civil and military establishments, British community in the country, natives, half-castes or Anglo-Indians, the propagation of Christianity, and the question of a free press: all of which we find to be extremely interesting.

Justly is it stated—"The great empire which England has established in the East will be the theme of wonder to succeeding ages. That a small island in the Atlantic should have conquered and held the vast continent of India as a subject province, is in itself a fact which can never be stated without exciting astonishment. But that astonishment will be increased, when it is added, that this great conquest was made, not by the collective force of the nation, but by a company of Merchants, who, originally vested with a charter of exclusive commerce, and with the privilege and right to protect their property by arms, were in few years, through the enterprise and ambition of their agent, the hostile and rival spirit of the other nations of Europe; and the weakness and perfidy of the princes of Asia, to whom they became, from their encroachments or their riches, an object of jealousy or plunder—hurried into the possession of royal power; and actually found themselves called upon to act in the character of sovereigns over extended kingdoms, before they had ceased to be the mercantile directors of petty factories."

"The East India Company began to rise into political power and consequence as a state, about the period of the downfall of the imperial house of Timour; when the different princes of India were contending for the fragments of the broken empire, every province of which was distracted by their petty wars, or groaning under their temporary oppression. It cannot be a matter of surprise, that, at such a period, the inhabitants of that country rejoiced at the introduction of a government which gave toleration to their religion, security to their property, and which, from its character, promised to them and their descendants a tranquillity more durable than what they had ever enjoyed. To men tired out as they were with wars and contentions, and who, from the repeated conquests to which they had been subjected, were lost to all feeling of national pride, the very permanency of usurpation was a blessing; and it was natural for them to forget their prejudices against their European masters, in the contemplation of that superior regard to justice good faith, and civilization, by which they saw their rule accompanied. The princes and chiefs of India, who have been the great, and indeed the only sufferers by the rise of the East India Company, became aware, too late, of the error which they had committed in allowing it to attain a strength which they could not shake; and had the mortification to find that their efforts for its destruction tended but to confirm and enlarge its power; which they not only saw improve by success, but rise still higher from misfortune. This latter circumstance made a deeper impression, as it was effected through the means of resources drawn from a distant land which were unseen, and therefore conceived by the nations of India to be inexhaustible. 'I am not alarmed at what I see of the force and resources of the company, but at what is unseen,'—was the emphatic speech of one of their most able, powerful, and inveterate enemies; and it faithfully represents the impression which was made upon ignorant nations, of the power of a state which they observed to draw support at pleasure from a country with whose means they were unacquainted, and whose power they had only been able to judge of by its effects; and these have been of a nature calculated to make them form the most exaggerated opinion of its magnitude."

After the discovery of the passage to India, by the Portuguese, (A. D. 1495) *via* the Cape, British merchants tried often to get into a share of the rich commerce thus opened; but for more than a century their endeavours were baffled, and their success was very limited. But what individual enterprise could not accomplish, it was projected might be achieved by an associated body; and Queen Elizabeth was petitioned by an union of wealthy traders, * to grant them exclusive privileges, encouragement, and protection She entered with ardour into the plan, and not only sent an embassy to the Emperor of Delhi (Ackbar,) but, on the last day of the year 1600, chartered the petitioners as a corporation, under the title of "Governors and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."

By this charter they were vested with the power of purchasing lands without any limitation; and their commerce was to be directed by a governor and twenty-four persons in committees. Their first governor, Sir Thomas Knight, was named in the act. The company, their sons when of age, their apprentices, servants, and factors, in India, were vested, for a period of fifteen years, with the privilege—to use the words of the charter—of an exclusive trade 'into the countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and into and from all the islands, ports, towns, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, or the Straits of Magellan, where any traffic may be used, and to and from every of them.' The general assemblies of the company were vested with the power of making any laws and regulations for the conduct of their concerns which should not be at variance with the laws of the realm; and their exports were made free of custom for a term of four years. They were empowered to fit out and send six good ships and six pinnaces annually to India; and to export, under some restrictions, thirty thousand pounds in foreign coin or bullion. This charter concludes with a proviso, by which, in the event of its operation not being profitable to the state, the crown had the right, upon giving two year's warning, to resume the grant; which in the same clause it pledged itself to prolong for fifteen years beyond the first period, in the event of its proving advantageous to the country, Such was the first charter under which merchants of England commenced their commerce with India. Their original capital was seventy-two thousand pounds divided into shares, each of which was fifty pounds. The first fleets which the company sent to India were successful, but particularly the third, which was commanded by Captain Keeling, who returned to England in 1610, after a prosperous though long voyage, with his ships richly laden, and without the loss of a man. Notwithstanding these successes, the trade to India was inconsiderable and uncertain.

A second charter was obtained in 1609, and settlements and forts began to mark the shores of the Emperor of Delhi. The Portuguese became jealous and alarmed; they claimed the exclusive right of commerce in the Indian seas, and a naval war was the consequence of their pretensions. Captain Best defeated them in two naval actions in 1612, and a great British factory was established in despite of them at Surat. King James took up the cause with much zeal, and his Ambasador Sir Thomas Roe not only procured advantages for us in India from the Emperor Jehaungier, but, proceeding to the Persian Court, obtained from Shah' Abbas privileges to promote the interests of the company in the Gulph of Persia. In 1622 the massacre of Amboyna caused the English to abandon the commerce of the Eastern Islands to their rivals, and the affairs of the company languished into embarrassment and distress. Misfortune followed misfortune, and the commerce declined, though several spirited actions at sea asserted the superiority of the national character over the Dutch and Portuguese. At length, 1636, accident led to the formation of a settlement in Bengal; the source of all our subsequent greatness and empire in the East. A Mr. Boughton, who had gone from Surat to Agra, had the good fortune to cure the daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehaun of a severe illness; and among his rewards, received authority to carry on a free trade. "He went to Bengal, and there his abilities obtained him equal favour from the Nabob of that country, who extended the privilege, which had been given to him personally by the Emperor, to all his nation, and in the year 1636 the Company's servants at Surat, built a factory at Hoogley about one hundred miles from the month of the branch of the Ganges, which takes its name from that town."

Nevertheless, the civil wars in England led to the almost total ruin of the India Company. From 1652 to 1657 the trade was thrown open, the effects of which measure are variously stated: it is probable that it rendered eastern commodities cheap in our markets; but whether beneficial or otherwise, it was ended by Cromwell's renewal of the monopoly in the latter year.

In 1661 another charter was granted by Charles II. "In this, all the rights and privileges which had been granted by Queen Elizabeth and King James were not only confirmed, but new ones of great importance were added. The company were vested with a right of exercising civil jurisdiction and military authority, and with the power of making war, or concluding peace with the 'infidels of India;' the state reserving to itself, by this distinction, those prerogatives with respect to European governments. The clause in the former charters, which gave the power of annulling them, if their operation proved in any way detrimental to the general interests of the nation, was, however, inserted.

"Charles the Second, having married the Infanta of Portugal, in 1662, obtained the island of Bombay, in 1663, as a part of the portion of that princess; but finding the expense of supporting that possession greater than its revenue, he ceded it to the company in the twentieth year of his reign. Five years afterward, he granted to them the island of St. Helena; and in the same spirit which dictated these important cessions, the whole aid of his government was applied to promote their interests and prosperity. This encouragement and protection, combined with the active exertions of the company, raised them to a state of affluence, which, though it excited attack, gave them great means of resisting it. The charter granted in 1661 was confirmed by Charles the Second, in the 28th year of his reign, and their privileges were extended by an act passed in the thirty-fifth. But they were still more indebted to James the Second, whose influence had been their chief support during his brother's life, and who, when he ascended throne, granted them increased immunities, and a still larger portion of royal power. He authorized them to build fortresses, to levy troops, to determine causes by courts-martial, and to coin money. By these privileges he conferred upon them a degree of power which they disgraced by numerous acts of corruption, violence, and oppression."*

"The principal, and indeed natural enemies of the company, against whom all their violence, both at home and abroad, was directed, were those English merchants who wished to interfere with their monopoly, and who were termed, in the language of the day, interlopers. Their endeavours to check and destroy these, led, no doubt, to many acts of oppression, which have been exaggerated by the writiers of the suffering part into deeds of the most barbarous tyranny. The interlopers, however, in spite of that violence of which they complained, continued to gain strength; and in 1698, they were able to bring under the cognizance of parliament the charter granted to the company in 1694; and having outbid that corporation, by offering an advance of two millions sterling, at eight per cent, in consideration of an exclusive right of commerce with the East being vested in the subscribers, a bill was passed in their favour. But their triumph did not last long; for the old company obtained a confirmation of their charter in the ensuing season. On the adoption of this measure, the nation had two East India Companies by parliamentary authority, instead of one by prerogative. Nothing could be more violent than the contests of these companies during the short period that they continued separate The great efforts of both were directed to the object of gaining power in the house of commons; and, in the general elections of 1700, each was detected in bribery and corruption. The old company corrupted members, the others purchased seats. Thus the one bribed the representatives, the other the constituents. But, tired out at length with a struggle which threatened ruin to both, they united their stock under the charter which had been granted to the old company, bearing date the 5th of September, 1698; and assumed that name under which they have ever since been incorporated, *The United East India Company*. During such contentions at home, the state of the Company's affairs abroad may be imagined. The spirit of the principles upon which these were regulated will be collected from an extract of a letter from their governor at home to an officer who had been appointed judge for civil affairs in India. 'I expect,' says this commercial despot, 'my will and orders shall be your rule, and not the laws of England, which are a heap of nonsense, compiled by a number of country gentlemen, who hardly know how to govern their own families, much less the regulating companies and foreign commerce. Having now the power of condemning the company's enemies, or such as shall be deemed so, particularly those that shall question the company's power over all the British subjects in India, I expect my orders from time to time shall be obeyed, and received as statute laws' The union of the two companies in England had not an immediate effect in reconciling their servants either at home or a broad; and it was some period before their rooted animosities gave way to a feeling of common interest It did, at last; and in the year 1708 the united corporation obtained a bill most favourable to their commerce and privileges, which was granted on condition of their lending to government the sum of 120,000l., over and above the two millions which had been lent when the new company was first established. That tranquility, and consequent commercial prosperity, which the peace of Utretcht brought to Europe, was felt by the British settlements in the East; and these were about this period (1713) under the rule of men of prudence and ability. But success created enemies. A very general

* Five charters of Sir J. Malcolm's Sketch of the Political State of India, published about fifteen years ago, are incorporated; the whole greatly enlarged and enriched by some important papers from Lord Powis and Lord Minto.

* "The company had for a period thrown a veil of secrecy over their affairs, under which those, who managed them had, no doubt, practised many frands. Though they had doubted their capital in the year 1682, they had not taken in more than one half of the sum at first subscribed: and at the moment they were endeavouring to support an appearance of health in a declining body, by making extravagant dividends to the proprietors of stock, they had incurred a debt of two millions; and, instead of answering the legal demands against them, had affixed a paper to the treasury-door, declaring they wood pay no more till a certain date: though they pretended, at the same time, that their affairs were in the most flourishing condition. These deceptions at home were supported by iniquities abroad, where the company's factors, in obedience to the instructions of their employers first borrowed large sums and then quarrelled with their creditors. Sir John Child, one of the most notorious of their governors, is represented to have gone still further, and to have seized thirteen large ships at Surat, the property of the merchants of that place, and to have retired with his shameful spoil to Bombay. Though the company had obtained a new charter in 1694 several flagrant abuses in the conduct of their affairs were detected by Parliament in 1695. Their home expenses, it was found, had rapidly increased from the sum of 1,200l. per annum, to that of 90,000l.; and their Governor, Sir Thomas Cooke, on whose notes this money had been lent, was terrified by a Bill of Pains and Penalties into a confession, that ten theusand pounds of this cash had gone to the king himself, and other sums to his ministers and principal servents. The Duke of Leeds who was the most obnoxious offender, was impeached for receiving five thousand pounds; but King William put a sudden end to the session; and by that act not only quashed the impeachment, but checked all farther inquiry."—*Literary Gazette.*

† The petition was signed by the Earl of Cumberland and 215 other pe rson.

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clamour was raised against their monopoly, which was stated to be adverse to the general commercial interests of the kingdom; and they were obliged to agree to an arrangement, which was considered advantageous to the state, in order to maintain their right of exclusive trade to India It is, however, but fair to state, that while we find in the first century of the history of the East India Company abundant proofs of their misconduct, we also discover a spirit of bold enterprize and determined perseverance, which no losses could impede, and no dangers subdue. To this spirit, which was created and nourished by their exclusive privileges, they owed their ultimate success. It caused them, under all reverses, to look forward with ardent hope to future gains; and if it occasionally led them to stain their fame by acts of violence and injustice towards the assailants of their monopoly, it stimulated them to efforts, both in commerce and in war, that were honourable to the character of the British nation."

Having thus given a brief sketch of the East India Company, from its birth till it had attained the age of a long century, we shall not diverge from the unity of our subject by going into other points. We shall merely add, that if the account is not historically and commercially interesting, it must be our fault; for Sir John Malcolm's narrative has all the merits of being judicious, honest, impartial, and statesman-like.

Other branches of his history shall receive due attention from us hereafter.

FATAL DUEL AT KIRKALDY.

CIRCUIT COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Perth, Sept. 22d.—This trial having excited the greatest possible interest, the Court was crowded at a very early hour, and they considered themselves fortunate who could gain an admission upon any terms.

The Court having met, Hon. Lord Gillies on the Bench, the case of his Majesty's Advocate against David Landale, merchant, in Kirkaldy, was called. Mr. Landale, who was at large since the unfortunate rencontre, appeared, and took his place at the bar, supported by Provost Hadden, Aberdeen Mr. Monypenny, of the Customs, and Messrs. Spears, sen. and jun. of Kirkaldy.

Mr. H. Cockburn made a powerful opening speech for the prisoner.

The following witnesses were then called:—

Mr. William Millie, manufacturer in Pathhead—I know the prisoner; I knew Mr. Morgan; I received a letter from the prisoner on the 22d August, containing a challenge: it was in these words—"Mr. Morgan has just now struck me with his Umbrella, in passing Mr. Cumming's shop. I merely called him a cowardly rascal, and left him. There is no alternative left me but to challange him, which I have long made up my mind to, and enclose one that you may deliver immediately with all secrecy for my honour." I went to Kirkaldy, and delivered the challenge to Mr. Morgan; he said, "Certainly, by all means," Mr. Morgan said, there need be no delay, as his pistols were provided and ready. He (Mr. M.) took them from under a table, and placed them before me. The same evening Lieutenat Milne called on me; he came on the part of Mr. Morgan, requesting a meeting in the evening, to which I agreed, and met him accordingly. Some discussion took place as to the place of meeting, in consequence of which I left Milne under the conviction that the parties would meet at the time and place stated. I then went to Mr. Landale, and arranged for the meeting. I called on Mr. L. next morning at half-past five. A carriage was in the neighbourhood, into which Mr. L., Mr. Smith, a Surgeon, and I entered; we then proceeded to the place of meeting, where were Mr. Morgan and Lieut. Milne. Having got into the field, I asked Lieut. Milne if he had any communication to make by way of apology: Mr. Morgan hearing this, called out, "No apology:" so far as I heard, Mr. Landale did not use similar expressions. The parties then took their ground. Just as they had taken it, Dr. Johnson came running from the wood, and begged them to stop. I explained the matter, and he retired. The pistols were then given to the principals, and I explained that the word was to be, "Gentlemen are you ready?" "Fire!" At the word "Fire!" the parties were to raise their pistols. The word was then given. Mr. Morgan raised his pistol at the word "ready." I called out "Mr. Morgan that is not fair—drop your pistol till the word 'Fire' is given." Mr. Morgan lowered his pistol; the word being again given, both raised their pistols together, and fired so exactly together, that I was not conscious of hearing two shots. Mr. Morgan, on receiving Mr. Landale's shot, did not fall immediately. He stood some seconds then fell, and died instantly. The panel and I immediately quitted the ground.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jeffrey.—I am aware that Mr. Landale received intimation, four or five days before, that he would be struck by Morgan. Mr. Landale told me that if so, he could not avoid challenging Mr. Morgan. When on my way to meet Milne in the evening, I called on Mr. Landale, and informed him of what had passed with Mr. Milne in the forenoon; Mr. Landale authorized me to receive written apology; but Milne said, that Mr. Morgan would make no apology, but on the way to the ground I observed, that I meant to ask Lieutenant Milne whether he had authority to make an apology. Mr. Landale acceded to this, and said, that a verbal apology on the field would do, if Mr. Morgan would commit it to writing afterwards, as all that he wished was satisfaction for the injury received.

Lieut. Milne, R. N.—I was acquainted with the late Mr. Morgan. At four o'clock on the 22d of August he came to me in a post chaise. Mr. Morgan said he had a quarrel with the prisoner, and would be glad if I would arrange the business. I agreed to go; when on the road Mr. Morgan explained the circumstance, but did not mention till we reached Kirkaldy that he had struck the prisoner; on this I had great objections to be Mr. Morgan's second, and expressed my disapprobation of his conduct;-Mr. Morgan entreated me as a brother officer, and I agreed, in hope of getting matters amicably arranged; I proposed to Mr. Morgan to make an apology conditionally, but that he refused. Mr. Morgan desired me to go to Mr. Millie; I went; Mr. Millie seemed anxious to have the matter made up. As I had got into the business so hurriedly, I had no time to consider of it, and therefore requested Mr. Millie to call in the evening; he did so. I then proposed that, "on the supposition the parties were equally wrong, the parties should meet half way, and shake hands." This was declined. Next morning the parties met on the ground. [The other part of his evidence was merely a corroboration of what was stated by the preceding witness to have taken place.]

Examined by Mr. Jeffrey.—Mr. Landale took no aim; every thing was quite fair.

Dr. Johnson saw Morgan the night before the duel, and was asked by him to be at Torbane next morning by six. I went, and found the parties there and their seconds. I recommended if possible, to try to effect an arrangement; this not being done, I retired. I heard one shot, and my name being called, I went up, and found Morgan on the ground, but alive. A shot had passed through his body, entering on the right side and coming out on the left side.

Dr. Smith, of Kirkaldy.—I accompanied Mr. Landale to the field. I heard a shot, and saw Morgan fall. He died within a few seconds. The wound was the cause of death.

Cross examined.—I heard Mr. Landale say he would receive a verbal apology, if afterwards reduced to writing. Mr. Landale appeared to me to have no object but to repair the injury his character had sustained.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

The following witnesses were called for the defence:—

Mr. James Fleming, merchant & accountant, in Kirkaldy.—I am well acquainted with Mr. Morgan. Saw two letters from Morgan to Landale (one of which he recognised in Court). Deceased said he was dissatisfied with a letter received from Mr. Landale respecting some differences about the Bank. He told me that, in consequence of a second evasive answer, he should put his cane a cross Mr. Landale's shoulders the first time they met.

Robert Stocks, Esq. of Abden.—I am well acquainted with Mr. Landale, and have been so for twenty five years. I consider him a most orderly and correct gentleman, and never found him disposed to quarrel. Some months before the duel, I had a conversation with Mr. Morgan about a cash credit, Mr. Landale had obtained from the bank, of 5000l. Mr, Morgan spoke of Mr. Landale having attempted to raise other loans, particularly on a bleachfied. This was a voluntary communication. Mr. Morgan continued to say, "I wish all may be well with Mr. Landale." This excited suspicious in my mind, which did not exist before, as to Mr. Landale's solvency and credit. In consequence of this communication, I caused 1000l. to be taken up from Mr. Landale [illegible] which belonged to my brother's family.

Mr. James Cumming [illegible] I am acquainted with [illegible] fore the duel, Mr. M[illegible] and after a little conv[illegible] sed the door; Mr. [illegible] out and struck Mr [illegible] shoulders with his [illegible] Sir." No quarrel [illegible] previous. Mr. Lan[illegible] said, "I trust y[illegible] M. then popped his h[illegible] "By G—d, Sir, you shall have mo[illegible]r. Landale then went out, and in less than two minutes Mr. Morgan returned and said, "By G—d, James, I have never told you of the shocking usage Mr. L. has given me and my brother; but just hear this letter." I replied, "It is nothing to me what your usage has been; but what you have done just now is wrong."

Several witnesses were called, who spoke to the mild and gentlemanly character of the panel.

Mr. Jeffrey made an eloquent and elaborate defence for his client. He thought the case, as it now stood, required little support or elucidation from him; certainly the evidence required no recapitulation. That the deceased met his death at the hands of his client, admitted of no doubt; but with that fact, comparatively unimportant as constituting crime, nothing had appeared from the evidence which was not calculated to excite both sympathy and admiration. Whether they considered the unsullied purity of his general character, the original and grievous wrongs he had sustained, the meek, temperate, and even business-like manner in which he at first, and for some time, endeavoured to obtain redress; the most intemperate and unreasonable manner in which it was withheld; the reluctance with which he adopted the last extremity and painful alternative—or the calm and generous manner in which he had consented to admit even of a verbal apology on the fatal scene of the catastrophe; each and all gave him strong claims to their commisseration and acquittal. Even by his antagonist's friends an apology was acknowledged to be due to him: and did his client shew any hostility to be propitiated by such means? No, on the contrary, even after he had formed the fatal resolution of mortal conflict—when on his way to the fatal scene—did he not manifest every disposition to amicable and honorable reconciliation? Did he not even anticipate and outrun the solicitude of his friends to bring about such a consummation? He disdained to stand upon frivolous punctilio, and expressed his willingness to accept of a verbal apology, to the extent merely of his opponent's admission that he had done him injustice. Every part of his conddct in the final affair itself was allowed on all hands to have been cool, fair, and honorable—every thing proved his motive to be only the redress of injured feelings, the restoration of that honor of which he had unjustly been deprived. The learned gentleman was satisfied that all these things were so clear to the jury that he should only insult their understanding by endeavouring to establish them in a clearer point of view. It was no doubt a rule of law that the taking away of human life (joined with collateral facts only, however,) constituted murder; and although an abrogated law rendered the deprivation of life by duelling, liable, to that description, still no mode of killing could constitute murder, unless malice could be proved, which was inferred even in the term of murder itself. That the bare fact of taking away life in a duel constitutes murder he would deny. He denied that it could be law, in so far as it was inconsistent with the views and opinions of the strictest moralists; with the law itself, and no less so with the practice of the law. On the contrary, it was a remedy for injuries for which law tribunals could afford no redress. It was no doubt a lamentable remedy for those who became its victims, but it was viewed as comparatively a light one in the practice of the law. While the more honourable and refined species of feelings exist in the bosom, quarrels and grievances will sometimes unfortunately ensue, which no law is calculated to redress, and under which no man could find existence tolerable. In history we find that during the ages of barbarism such feelings gave rise to cruel feuds and assassinations, and were greatly to be deprecated. In our more cultivated and enlightened days it was seldom, except in cases of peremptory necessity, that decision of differences by shedding blood was resorted to; and then it is conducted generally which such frankness, openness, and gallantry, as do away in a great degree that imputation of malice, which is necessary to constitute the positive crime of murder. The law against it had been abrogated, in practice at least, and indeed it was no longer necessary, At one time it might in the 14th and 15th centuries, from the romantic spirit of chivalry which prevailed, rencontres of the kind were so frequent and common, that almost every State in Europe framed statues for its suppression. But the practice of duelling was now remarkably rare. During the reign of his late Majesty not more than two hundred authenticated duels had taken place in England, Scotland, and Ireland; for these, only from 20 to 23 trials had been instituted, and not one conviction had ensued, except in a very few instances, in which it evidently appeared that the practice was abused by making a challenge a pretext for accomplishing murderous purposes. During the last one hundred and fifty years, not one conviction had taken place in Scotland. Now our blood was not colder, nor our sense of honour more obtuse, than that of our neighbours; but the reason was, that the investigations uniformly terminated in the development of circumstances rather honourable than otherwise to the survivors. They were therefore acquitted. Thus far he had enlarged as to the practice of the law—he should again refer to the subject as it affected morality. He was able to adduce the opinion not only of the strictest moralists, but even of men no less eminent for piety, in vindication of the practice in a moral point of view. He would enumerate—Dr. Johnson, the greatest moralist of his age, and equally remarkable for his religious austerity and strict sense of propriety; Lord Kaimes, whose authority and reasoning on such subjects could scarcely be called in question, and who had said that injuries will be inflicted and sustained, which, till human opinion be altered, no law can redress; and in which the injured party is justified in having recourse to challenge for reparation to his wounded feelings; Dr. A. Ferguson, whose conduct uniformly comported with pure religion and strict moral principle; who was appointed to the ethical chair, for the purpose of forming the minds and morals of the young, and rendering them the ornaments of Society. All these distinguished individuals held the same opinions. Unless the facts could convince the Jury that the deed was maliciously committed, it was of no consequence what his Learned Friend opposite might denominate law. Neither was it enough, that the evidence might bear out his individual notions of law; but it must be such evidence as could satisfy the Jury.—He then quoted several instances, from that of Glengarry, in 1798, down to the affair between Mr. Stuart and Sir A. Boswell, in 1822. In all these cases, the survivors were acquitted, and in most of them by the recommendation of the judges. In one of these, the present Lord President had said, "Juries have formerly exercised their discretion, so may you, and find a similar verdict, if you see cause from the circumstances." He would call upon the Jury to give this the weight it was entitled to: this was not the opinion of a panel's Counsel, expressed in a pleading from the bar, but the recommendation of a Judge from the bench. In short, under the circumstances, there was no rule, no practice, no principle, upon which they could find guilty in this case, when it was proved no malice had existed; and he would call upon them not to be led by the arguments of his learned brother to decide against conscience and violate their solemn oaths. He would most readily agree that the taking away of life justly threw that responsibility upon his client which he was now abiding. It was proper he should answer for it, and it was fortunate for him he was called on to do so. He would not, however, maintain that his client had not committed a crime, but had rather sustained a grievous misfortune. He was unfortunate in having been injured; he was unfortunate in having been the instrument of depriving his neighbour of life, from a necessity, the cause of which did not originate with himself. Hoping that he had not given the jury reason to consider the case a dubious one, from his apparent anxiety, he left them to decide according to their consciences and discretion.

Lord Gillies.—Gentlemen of the Jury—I shall say little to you on this occasion, not because I think it an unimportant case, but because so respectable a jury as I now see before me, can need little aid from me. I may say, that nothing I mean at present to address to you, is intended to weaken the effect of what you have just heard from the counsel for the panel. Here, we have nothing to do with the laws of honour; we have to consult the law of the land only, but that law is a law of reason, and liberally accommodated to human feelings. The general rule of the law is, that killing in a duel is murder; but that admits of qualifications, and I consider that the panel at the bar is within the qualified rule of the law. You cannot yet have forgotten, Gentlemen—if you can never forget it—the opening statement so powerfully made for the prisoner; and here I am bound to say, that in no case, which ever came under my observation, could less blame be attached to the survivor in a duel, than in that of which the facts are now before you.—The Character you have heard testified to, by so many respectable and intelligent gentlemen this day, is as high as is possible for man to receive; and I consider that throughout this affair the panell as acted up to it. His whole demeanour has been manly, temperate, and fair. Mr. Landale did not challenge on receiving the first insulting letter, not thinking the laws of honour applicable in such a case; but his antagonist thought differently, and evidently forced on the duel. In all the four cases mentioned by Mr. Jeffrey, the Juries acquitted the survivors, although in all these the fact of killing in duel was clearly proved or admitted. The defence made at each of these cases I think was that a malicious purpose ought to be clearly proved; and so it is laid here in four different parts of the indictment, but in no instance has that been substantiated. I will not trouble you farther than to say, that in all these cases, if the Juries were just and reasonable in acquitting the prisoners, I do not see how the panel at this bar can justly or reasonably be condemned. Gentlemen, this is all I have to say. If you think this case falls under the general rule, you may convict;—if you think it falls under the milder construction adopted by former Juries, you will return a verdict of not guilty.

The Jury, without retiring, immediately and unanimously found the panel Not Guilty.

His Lordship congratulated Mr. Landale on the result of the trial, and expressed much pleasure in the duty, which now devolved upon him, of dismissing him from the bar with a character so honourable and unsullied.

A VISIT TO DUBLIN.

The following description of a Visit to Dublin is given by the Correspondent of a Morning paper:—"In the near-fore-corner of Mr. Corney Flannegin's elegant inside jaunting-car, I was jolted towards Dublin from Howthe on a smoking-hot Sunday afternoon, in company of a portly speculator in oats from Liverpool, and three bothering rough-bearded "boys," on their way to "the *patthern* of St. John's Well;" Mr. Corney Flannegin petting his election mare over the top of a great big trunk, which he carried on his knees for *convanience*, and a tail of dust behind us half a mile long. On our left the bay of Dublin, swarming with cockle-catchers, and droves of Dublin damsels, babbling in the shallows' with fine fat florid legs, "made afther the auld Munsther fashion, wid the wrong ends down;" and on our right, dusty villas and suburut shrubs, intermingled with "spirit stores" and "porter-houses;" in one of which, as Mr. Corney Flannegin observed a man might get *illigantly dthrunk* for a *tenpenny*, and a piece chipped off his *shkull* for *nothing*! At length we entered the "city of palaces"—the metropolis of all Ireland—he concentrated brilliancy of "the emerald gem;" and Corney pulled up to ask where he should set us down. "Was your Honour ever in it?" said he. "In what?" said I. "In Dublin," said he. "Never," said I. "Och'tan! then ye'll see the *jewell of the world* this night for the first time plase God!" said he—and which of the *hot-hels*, is it I'll be afther laving ye at?" Now this was a rather puzzling question. I knew none of the hotels;—indeed the thought had never entered my head—or, if it had, Corney's car had jumbled it out again; and when he popped the question to me so abruptly, I could not answer him, for thinking, what a dashing splash Corney's car and its population would cut at the door of a *hotel*. But whilst I was pondering upon these things the car arrived at a hotel, and my portly oaten speculatist was busied in unloading himself from it, Corney having done the ditto for the *portmantles and humberkellahs*. In the hall were two men, standing one on each side of one of the parlour doors, and looking as like a couple of bum-bailiffs in waiting as possible; but the speculator in oats assured me they were neither more nor less, than the attendants of a certain noble lord, who had taken up his residence in that parlour many months before, and they were constantly waiting at the door to receive his orders through the key-hole. And sure enough it was as he had said; for directly after, I heard some one talking inside the room, like a bee in a churn, as it were; whilst the two queer looking men, outside, were alternately clapping their ears to the 'key-hole, and answering him with a "Yes, my Lord." "Very well, my Lord." "I shall, my Lord." "The *thrubble* won't be much, my Lord." "Indeed he did, my Lord," &c. I was afterwards told, that this same self-incarcerated Lord is the son of a certain learned law-lord, who still deals out puns and punishment in spite of Mr. O'Connell's recent attempt to put a parliamentary extinguisher upon him.

VARIETY.

LAYING ON A COAT.—On Saturday last, some painters employed on the front of Mr. Blacker's house, in College-green, owing to the wetness of the day, quitted work at an early hour. Shortly after their departure a tall fellow, having a paint-pot in one hand and a brush in the other, entered the house, and proceeded deliberately through the shop and up stairs. Mr. Blacker, meeting him on his way up, remarked to him on the unfitness of the weather for his business, to which the fellow coolly replied, that he was merely going to prepare matters to lay on a coat, which object, it afterwards appeared, he literally accomplished, by descending shortly afterwards wearing, or carrying in his pot (a large one) two frock coats, some pairs of trowsers, and other articles, with a few silver spoons; he returned through the shop, observing that he had made a complete finish of that job.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

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